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Tuesday, December 7, 1965
Agrahayana 16, 1887 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**

सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XLIX contains Nos. 21 - 27*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
**NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 7, 1965/Agrahayana 16, 1887 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**दिल्ली स्टेट सेंट्रल कोग्रापरेटिव स्टोर**

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*684. **श्री बागड़ी :**
**श्री मधु लिमये :**

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली स्टेट सेन्ट्रल कोग्रापरेटिव स्टोर द्वारा घटिया किस्म का कोयला बेचने के आरोपों के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग जो जांच कर रहा था क्या उस ने उस के बारे में अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation submitted its report on 12-11-1965.

(b) The allegation of criminal conspiracy against the officials of the concerned colliery and the Delhi State Central Cooperative Store in the purchase and sale of sub-standard coal has not been substantiated. According to the report an employee of the Store posted at the site of loading and the Loading Inspector of the office of the Coal Superintendent,, Dhanbad, have been held negligent in the performance of their duties. It has therefore been recommended that the Delhi Administration and the Department concerned may take whatever action they deem fit against the Delhi State Central Cooperative Store and the concerned employees.

(c) The matter is under examination.

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस कोयले की अच्छी और बुरी दोनों किस्मों के हेर फेर के करने से कितने लोगों की जेब से गलत तरीके से पैसा निकला है, और अगर इस तरीके से पैसा निकला है तो जिन लोगों ने मुनाफा उठाया है, उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** We have no information as far as that is concerned. I have just given the findings of the CBI.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन आप से करूंगा कि अभी-अभी फ्रैंकफर्ट में हिन्दुस्तानियों ने भी यह शिकायत की थी कि जो चीज हिन्दुस्तान से मंगाते हैं वह मिलावट के बगैर नहीं होती । क्या सरकार ऐसे धन्धों में भी जिन में सरकार भी हिस्सा ले रही है, ऐसी मिलावट को सख्ती से रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है और रखती है तो क्या और कैसे ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** There was a complaint that the Delhi Store had supplied sub-standard coal. Then the matter was entrusted to the CBI. The CBI has gone into the matter thoroughly and has given its report

stating that the Delhi Store or its officers are not involved in any criminal conspiracy.

**Mr. Speaker:** Criminal conspiracy was not there; but, at the same time, sub-standard coal was sold.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Therefore the CBI had asked that the Delhi State and the Co-operative Department should take necessary action against the Store as well as the employees concerned and the matter is now under consideration.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कोयला इस स्टोर ने खरीदा था, यह कोयला खान से किस भाव में खरीदा था, और बेचने और खरीदने के बीच में क्या अन्तर था, और इस से कितना मुनाफा कमाया गया और इसका चेयरमैन कौन था ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I have no idea about the profit made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Chairman?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Who is the Chairman?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Shri Brahm Prakash was the Chairman at that time.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** दिल्ली के सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर की, जिसकी कोयले की गड़बड़ी के सम्बन्ध में अभी चर्चा चल रही है, इस से पहले भी लोहे और गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि क्योंकि इस कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के अधिकारियों में दिल्ली के कुछ प्रमुख राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जिन में से एक का नाम अभी लिया गया था, इस कारण कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव ऐसा पड़ रहा है कि जिस से इस सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ।

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** I am very happy to tell the hon. Member that there is no question of any political pressure standing in the way of justice being done.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I may add something more because I am anxious to allay the doubts. About *khandsari* and *gur*, there is a case pending in the Sessions Court and another case is also pending regarding iron and steel. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether the C.B.I. was entrusted with the task of inquiring into all that the Store has done during the course of five years or it was only in regard to the sale of coal, that they reported? When this report was received and why so much of delay is being made to take action on the basis of the report?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I have already answered that only the matter relating to coal was entrusted to the CBI. The report was received only on 12-11-1965.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह बहुत महत्व की बात है कि कितना मुनाफा कमाया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इनफारमेशन ले कर ही दे सकता हूं । आप ने सवाल किया कि क्या सिर्फ कोयले का मामला उन के सुपुर्द किया गया था या और भी चीजों की तहकीकात उनको दी गयी थी, उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ कोयले का मामला उनको दिया गया था ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know why the other matters were not referred to the C.B.I.?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The question did not arise because the other matters were examined by the Delhi Police Department and the cases are now in the Court.

भूमि विकास निगम

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*685. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री पाराशर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमि विकास निगम की स्थापना करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े भी इकट्ठे किए गए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है तथा इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

(c) and (d). Some State Governments have tentatively offered wastelands for reclamation. The question as to how much of these lands are really suitable for cultivation, as also the possibilities of irrigation at reasonable cost and economics of reclamation are being examined.

(e) It is not possible to indicate this at present because the proposal is in a very preliminary stage.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know what would be the composition and functions of the proposed Corporation?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The functions of the Corporation would be to reclaim wastelands and then to grow cash crops like remi, sisal and sun hemp and also to increase production of foodgrains; they will also serve as demonstration farms for the areas adjoining the farms.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that similar organisations in the name of Land Development Departments exist in some States and, if so, what would be the co-ordination with those Departments?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The main functions of this Corporation would be what I have just now said. If there are any such Corporations already existing, then they will help them to carry on the work.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** The question of reclamation of Chambal ravines has been pending before the Government for a very long time. May I know whether this question will also come up for consideration before this Corporation?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The question of reclamation of the ravines is already under the consideration of various State Governments and the work of reclamation in some States is already in progress.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know why this scheme is not being implemented as expeditiously as possible when the country is suffering from shortage of food and we are under pressure on account of short supply of foodgrains?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I might inform the hon. Member that an officer on special duty or rather a special project officer has already been appointed. The State Governments have been asked to indicate whether they have any large tracts of land which could be reclaimed. Some States have already made offers. Our teams are going round and inspecting those lands to find out which ones are suitable for cultivation.

**Shri Daji:** Pending the finalisation of the details of this land corporation, is it a fact that Government have

given permission to private limited companies to go ahead with such work?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Not yet.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Permission has been given in Punjab. . . .

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The Punjab Government may have given.

**Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether all the fallow lands will be taken over by this corporation and whether landless labour will be employed by this corporation?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Those are details, and they will be worked out when the scheme is finalised.

**Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** These are basic facts. After all, the problem of landless labour is an important problem facing the country. The hon. Deputy Minister says that they are details, but when the land corporation is to be formed I am sure these details would have been taken into consideration, and these being basic facts, the hon. Minister should have answered the question and given proper information here.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the proposed corporation's work will be confined merely to reclaiming waste land or it would also extend to land improvement programmes throughout the country? May I also know what its relationship would be with the other area development boards such as the desert development authority which is under the contemplation of Government?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Certainly, when this corporation undertakes to reclaim any land, then its effort will be to develop it so that it will act as a demonstration farm for all the areas round about. It will function within the limits which are given to it, while the desert development board and other such agencies or corporations will function in their own sectors.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Already in the Agricultural Departments, there are reclamation sections. May I know the special circumstances and the needs on account of which this corporation is going to be created?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** The point is that the reclamation of waste land is a costly process, and if it is taken up in bits it becomes uneconomical. Therefore, we are trying to find out whether large tracts could be taken up by a corporation like this, reclaimed and then put into use for cultivation. It is still in the formative period, and, therefore, nothing can be said definitely now; we are still trying to find out the possibilities. It is not as if our people would have left any land uncultivated if it were possible to bring it under cultivation easily. Therefore, it is a question of finding out what land is available and which is difficult to reclaim. That is why we are looking into this problem.

**श्री गुलशन** : क्या सरकार ने भूमि-सुधार का यह आधार माना है कि भूमिहीन मुजारों, अनुसूचित जाति के खेत मजदूरों या छोटे किसानों को छोड़ कर वह जमीन उन कारखानेदारों को दे कर उस का सुधार किया जाये, जिन को जमीन के साथ जरा भी मस नहीं है जैसे कि पंजाब सरकार ने एक हजार एकड़ जमीन बिड़ला सेठ को दी है ? क्या बिड़ला सेठ खेती से वाकिफ़ हैं ? क्या सरकार ने इस बात को आधार माना है कि बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों को जमीन दे कर भूमि सुधार किया जाये ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is an injustice according to me, which we do to the landless labour; that we give them some uncultivable land and they are unable to reclaim it and cultivate it, with the result that after a few years they sell it to somebody else. That is why we should make every effort to reclaim these lands and then, if possible, as was suggested by Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, employ them also in those lands, and later on, if necessary, hand it over also to them.

Therefore, it is a question of having sizable waste lands for reclamation, reclaiming them properly and then cultivating them.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Have any survey reports been submitted by the various states which have agreed to it, and is the Centre also going to make some contribution for the purchase of heavy machinery which they will be requiring for reclaiming land?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Various states have offered plots of land. Goa offered us 30,000 acres. Similarly, Gujarat has made an offer of 18,000 acres. Orissa has offered 9,000 acres. The land in Goa was given by the previous government to various big landlords. Before that land can be taken over, certain land legislation has to be passed. We sent a team to examine the land offered by the Gujarat State and we find that the quality of the land is not too good and the feasibility of getting underground water resources is none too good, and we do not consider this land very suitable for cultivation. Similarly, the area offered by Orissa has been examined; some of it was found suitable, some was not found very suitable for cultivation. The Centre would bear the entire cost of reclamation.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार के खयाल में यह बात आई है कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज के स्पैशलिस्ट्स ने यह राय जाहिर की है कि लैंड इरोजन बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है और हमारा इरिगेशन 14 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ सका है ; यदि हां, तो इस तेजी से बढ़ते हुए लैंड एरोजन को रोकने के लिए और इरिगेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** बहुत से ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इरोजन को रोकने के लिए सायल कनजरवेशन का काम जारी है ।

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Besides the problem of reclamation of fallow land, the problem of production is more confined to areas of agricultural land which are producing very little, though they have got greater yield capacity. Will this corporation be functioning in smaller units and will they demonstrate or lend help to those areas where the yield is less but can be stepped up by giving suggestions or implementing those plans?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Increasing the yield per acre is the function of the other agency which is dealing with the extension side of agriculture. This particular Corporation will be tackling the job of reclaiming lands at present lying barren and which are available in large tracts.

**Shri Bade:** The reclamation of the Chambal ravines has been pending since long, that is, since Madhya Bharat came into being. The State Government are not doing it simply because they have no funds. They have approached Government for the purpose. Thousands of acres of land are lying fallow there. The Minister has just now said that it is the responsibility of the States. Are the Central Government going to give some aid to the States concerned to reclaim the Chambal ravines, by way of a long-term loan?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** For the reclamation of the ravines, the State Government had asked for funds for the purchase of heavy earth-moving machinery. Some foreign exchange has already been made available to Madhya Pradesh.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या इस भूमि विकास निगम का कार्य सिर्फ भूमि का अर्जन कर के उसे दूसरों को दे देना होगा या वह भूमि का अर्जन कर के सहकारी खेती के रूप में स्वयं उस का विकास करेगी ? यह सुना जाता है कि पंजाब में एक बड़े उद्योगपति को एक हजार एकड़ जमीन दी गई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है—इस भूमि का

अर्जन कर के किसी बड़े उद्योगपति को दे देना या उस पर सहकारी खेती की व्यवस्था करना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले भी किया गया है और उस का जवाब भी दे दिया गया है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना बता दूं कि इस जमीन को रिक्लेम कर के किसी बड़े पूंजीपति को नहीं दिया जायेगा, बल्कि . . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : इन को कौन पूछेगा ? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे देगी ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : खाद्य संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या खेती लायक बंजर भूमि को रिक्लैम करने और उस पर भूमिहीनों को बसाने के लिए सरकार एक अन्न सेना की भर्ती करने की योजना बनायेगी और जिस तरह पंजाब और आंध्र प्रदेश में उद्योगपतियों को जमीनें दी जा रही हैं, उस को रोकेगी ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think we are going to solve the food problem by bringing the fallow lands into cultivation now. It is a long-term programme. What is important now is to increase the productivity of the existing lands with the existing resources.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह जो आप भूमि को रिक्लेम कर रहे हैं, क्या इस काम में आप इजराईल गवर्नमेंट से भी मदद लेंगे ?

श्री शाह नवाज खां : नहीं, यह तो हम खुद रिक्लेम करेंग ।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The Minister stated that the Orissa Government is going to release 9,000 acres. May I know where this reclaimable land is situated in Orissa?

**Mr. Speaker:** He can find out from his own State instead of asking.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** This land in Orissa is in the State of Chiplina and Hirakud Dam area.

**Agricultural Credit Bank**

\+

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
***686. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of the State Governments on the scheme of setting up an Agricultural Credit Bank have been received;

(b) if so, the nature of views expressed;

(c) the stage at which the consideration and finalisation of the Scheme stands at present; and

(d) the precise nature and extent of its scope and functions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) There is no scheme for the setting up of an Agricultural Credit Bank.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the shortage of food in this country, may I know whether any new schemes for giving credit to the farmers at the village level have been adumbrated?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** All necessary steps are being taken to see that cooperation. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Have any new schemes been adumbrated? If there are any that the Minister can give, he can give.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** There are a number of schemes, that is why I am saying, because we are trying to give credit as much as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there are a number of schemes, a statement might be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the working of the co-operative banks and land mortgage banks has been so revised as to enable them to give greater facilities or credit to the agriculturists?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Yes, Sir.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक और भूमि विकास बैंक, इन दो बैंकों से जिन किसानों को कर्ज नहीं मिल सकता है, जो इस कानून में नहीं आते हैं, उनको अपनी भूमि को डिवेलप करने के लिए इन दो बैंकों के अलावा और भी किसी बैंक से कर्ज देने की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है, उनके लिए क्या कुछ दूसरा इन्तजाम सरकार ने किया है, यदि नहीं तो क्या कोई दूसरा इन्तजाम उनके लिए करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** In order to help the poorer cultivators, the Government had given an assurance to the banks that a certain percentage of losses, if any, will be covered, and therefore the banks are now coming forward even to give credit to these people who do not possess sufficient securities.

**Shri Buta Singh:** I want to know whether the Minister will please enlighten this House of the extent of rural indebtedness and what special steps the Government propose to relieve the agriculturists of this social disease.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I do not think I have the data with me now.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** काश्तकार को आज कितना कर्जा मनीलैंडर से मिलता है और कितना इन बैंक्स से मिलता है और इसका परसेंटेज क्या है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसका भी जवाब नहीं होगा इनके पास ।

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** I would like to answer that question by stating that an increasing measure of credit is being given to cultivators every year. In fact, there has been a certain increase in the quantum of credit which is now flowing to the cultivators, and about 30 per cent of the agricultural credit required is now flowing through the co-operative system.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** And 70 per cent through money-lenders.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Also self-financing by prosperous cultivators.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या कभी आपने इस पर विचार किया है कि जो भी रुपया कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स से किसान को मिलता है वह जिस काम के लिए दिया जाता है उस काम में इस्तेमाल न हो कर दूसरे कामों में इस्तेमाल हो जाता है ? यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों है ? असली परपज जिसके लिए कर्जा दिया जाता है, वह पूरा क्यों नहीं होता है, उसका कारण क्या है, क्या इस पर भी आपने कभी विचार किया है ?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Even this question has been thoroughly investigated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and they have found that this general stigma that is being attached to co-operative credit is not correct. There are departures from normal practices in a number of cases and it is on this account that we are now trying to offer credit on the basis of a planned cropping pattern for the farmer.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Is it a fact that out of this 30 per cent share of credit which is now being met by to the Government sector, only half of it goes to co-operatives and the other half goes to other Govt. bodies and, further, even this 30 per cent share was reached about four years back and no substantial progress has been made during the last four years?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** This statement, I am sorry to say, is not correct, because 30 per cent of the credit requirement of the farmers is now being met through the co-operative sector. Apart from this, there are also taccavis which are being offered by Government in various forms.

**Scheme to Increase Food Production**

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**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
*687. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**
**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
**Shri Muthiah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn up a crash food out-put programme to achieve self-sufficiency in Food in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The food production programmes under the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. However this Department has drawn up a High Yielding Varieties Programme for popularising the cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy, Mexican wheat, and hybrid varieties of maize, jowar and bajra. This programme is likely to cover an area of 32.5 million acres with expected additional production of 25.50 million tons during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** There is a loss of 11 million tons of foodgrains every year due to storage, milling, rodents and pests, housewives and hoteliers. May I know to what extent these losses are going to be saved to meet the present crisis?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Every effort is being made to avoid wastages and to save grains from the damage done by vermin, pests and others.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether any rebate is going to be given to the peasants producing more foodgrains than what they produced in a basic year, say, 1964-65, to boost up production?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** There is every inducement being given for increased production and we are also trying to give them a remunerative and incentive price; that should be an inducement for anybody to increase the production of foodgrains.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** चौथी योजना में हम कितना प्रोडक्शन कर सकेंगे और कितने की कमी रह जाएगी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** चौथी योजना के आखिर में हमारा खयाल है कि 125 मिलियन टन का हमारा टारगेट हो । हमें उम्मीद है कि हम इस लक्ष्य तक पहुंच जायेंगे ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** कमी कितनी रह जाएगी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** कोई कमी नहीं रह जाएगी ।

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** A previous Food Minister, after resigning from office, came out with a statement in the press that the National Development Council and the Planning Commission were taking decisions in the matter of food without consulting his Ministry and that at the conference the representatives of the Food Ministry had to sit tongue-tied and the papers prepared by his Ministry were consigned to the waste-paper basket. Will the Minister state whether this system has improved now or whether the same system is continuing?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am not aware of this; anyhow, as far as the papers prepared by my Ministry are concerned, they are given full consideration and I do not think they have been thrown into the waste-paper basket.

**Shri Muthiah:** May I know whether the Planning Commission has recommended, as part of the food programme, the implementation of crop insurance and cattle insurance in all States and, if so, when will this be implemented?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, Sir; that is being taken up only in a few States. As I had already said, we are bringing in legislation for this purpose before Parliament.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Deputy Minister said that the scheme for the fourth plan had not been finalised. He also said about the target by the end of the fourth plan. May I know how he comes to this conclusion that there will be self-sufficiency and the target will be fulfilled when the plan has not been finalised?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Even the plan has been considered recently and certain decisions have been taken with regard to this plan. We hope to implement it.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Is it a fact that the government is not able to meet the fertiliser needs of the agriculturists for these programmes and, if so, how does the government propose to meet this?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I agree with the hon. member that particularly this year there has been a heavy shortage of fertilisers with reference to the demand. One of the decisions taken is to increase the availability of fertilisers in the next season.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं कि ऐग्रिकल्चर के एम० एस० सी० पास किये हुए 25 वर्ष के छोकरों से गांव के जो किसान अपठित हैं और पचास वर्ष से खेती करते चले आ रहे हैं वह ज्यादा योग्य हैं और उत्पादन करने में ज्यादा समय हैं । तो क्या कभी सरकार ने गावों में जा कर ऐसे खेती करने वाले किसान से भी योजना बनाते समय पूछा है या विचार विनिमय किया है, और क्या आगे ऐसा करेगी?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसके साथ क्या यह सवाल नहीं हो सकता कि ऐग्रिकल्चर एम० एस० सी० पढ़ाना ही बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** यह तो बहुत ही अच्छा है ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** जो अफसर मुकर्रर किये गये हैं खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उनको जो जानकारी कालेजज और किताबों से है उसके अलावा भी वह मौकों पर जा कर देहात में रहने वालों से पूछते हैं और गांवों में जा कर उनसे बात करते हैं और जो फायदा उठा सकते हैं वह उठाते हैं ।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** किताबों में न अनाज है और न पानी है ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** With due respect to your direction yesterday, I am entitled to ask as to what is the meaning of "crash food output," for crash indicates a process which comes to a sorry end and much too quickly. We also want to know whether "food output" means cooked food or agro-edibles. Unless we know this, how can we proceed with this question?

**Shri D. C. Sharma** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** How does it affect him? If he has to say that it is wrong English, that is a different thing.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** How does it affect him, Sir? It affects the whole House.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not allowed me to make my observations and he has stood up.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He has a guilty conscience; wherever there is wrong English, he says he is responsible for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** What should I do now?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I have a real difficulty, here, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I appreciate that; but I can't help him.

**Shri Shinkre:** The Food Minister is reported as having said recently that the ministers of this government are mere rubber-stamps in the sense that they can achieve very little because the entire file comes practically cooked before them for their signature.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the present he is in the shadow Cabinet. When he comes into the real Cabinet, he might put that.

**Shri Shinkre:** In this context, may I know whether this aspect has been considered in this scheme for increasing food production? Otherwise, there will be only increase in paper consumption in the Central Cabinet and the Secretariat and not in food production.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it followed?

**Shri Shinkre:** I shall repeat it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** That would take another couple of minutes.

**Shri Shinkre:** May I know whether this aspect referred to by him has been or is being considered by the Planning Commission in order to increase food output?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Every aspect is being considered for increasing food production.

**Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

*688. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Solanki:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Warior:**
**Shri Daji:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Siddiah:**
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
**Shri D. J. Naik:**
**Shri D. S. Patil:**
**Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2574 on the 21st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether steps have been taken to introduce necessary legislation to implement them;

(c) the measures adopted to make a survey of the social and economic progress made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prior to the revision of the list; and

(d) the criteria of de-scheduling the Harijans and Tribals?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) to (d). The recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still under consideration. It is proposed to discuss these with MPs and Ministers of all the States belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in meetings to be held on the 9th and 10th December, 1965. Decisions will be taken only after these meetings.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the Government has taken note of the fact that despite all legal provisions the disabilities; social and economic, are still clinging to these under-privileged people; if so, what steps Government propose to take to do away with these disabilities?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** That is a different question altogether; it has nothing to do with the present question.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the Government has any scheme of considering the economic position of these under-privileged people and finding methods to club them along with the so-called backward classes also to give them a position to narrow the gap between them and the privileged people like me and the Minister?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is also a separate question, but I may say that we have many such programmes.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know by what time it will be possible for the Government to do away with all these reservations and in place of them put all who are economically backward for special consideration?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is a separate question, but I may say that the Constitution has prescribed the period.

**Shri Bade:** It is not a separate question, Sir, it comes under part (d) of the question.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether the Government propose to allow individuals belonging to non-scheduled tribes and castes to opt out for Scheduled Tribes and Castes with a view to reap the advantages of the Indian Welfare Society?

**An hon. Member:** It is a separate question.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, the hon. Minister is smiling benignly; I will prefer an answer to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The questioner was also smiling benignly.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The questioner knows the answer.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Is it not a fact that after the publication of the tentative proposals of the Delimitation Commission to the effect that the parliamentary seat of the Deputy Law Minister and the Assembly Seat of the Orissa Chief Minister are becoming Scheduled Tribe, this Commission was appointed to de-tribe the Bhatras of Koraput District even though they are tribals in the adjoining Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and similar proposals came from the Orissa Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different matter altogether.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a very pertinent question, Sir, because it was done so that the Deputy Law Minister's seat is safe.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** I have got another seat; do not worry.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Sir, I shall answer this question. It is very unfair on the part of the questioner to put such a question. The question of examining this matter was already being considered by the Government long before the Ministry of Social Security was formed. Questions have been raised, representations have been received and the State Governments have been pressing for a long time to do away with many of the anomalies which have crept into the matter regarding treating one particular tribe as a tribe in one part of a State and not in another. That is one of the first things which the Commission had considered. The second thing was the question of de-scheduling many of the tribes which have been put in in a hurry originally without a thorough examination of the status, economic position and so on. Many other questions have been raised, and if the hon. Member had read the report he would have seen that 99 per cent of the space has been taken up with regard to tribes of other States and not of Orissa; Orissa has found a very little place.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सरकार पिछले कई सालों से कहती आ रही है कि इस के लिए कमेटी नेजिस्लेशन लाया जायेगा । मैं जानना

चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई डेट बतला सकती है कि कब वह लेजिस्लेशन लायेगी ?

**श्री अ० कु० सेन** : जब फैसला हो जायेगा ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : कब तक फैसला होगा ?

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो समिति बनायी है उसके अन्दर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कितने मेम्बर हैं ?

**श्री अ० कु० सेन** : एक ही मेम्बर था । वह लोकुर कमेटी है ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : जो समिति बनायी है और जिसकी आप सिफारिश मानने जा रहे हो, उसके कितने सदस्य है ?

**श्री अ० कु० सेन** : मैं ने बताया कि उसका एक ही मेम्बर है । वह लोकुर कमेटी है ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : बताया नहीं कि कितने मेम्बर है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उनको मालूम नहीं है ।

**Shri Buta Singh:** I want to know whether this Committee. . . .

**Shri Chandramanilal Chaudhry** rose—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जिन्होंने पहले नाम दिए हैं उनको बुलाया जाएगा ।

**Shri Buta Singh:** May I know whether this Committee met all the ministers in the States belonging to Scheduled Castes and in the Centre also—that is (a)—and (b). . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this infection of (a) and (b) spreading?

**Shri Buta Singh:** It is only the second part. I want to know whether this Committee has gone out of its terms of reference just to achieve some political ends.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** None of these questions are pertinent to the parent question; but, I may add that it is very difficult to say whether it has seen all the members or not. I have no doubt..(*Interruption*). Even the procedure is not laid down by Government it is given an entirely free hand to inquire into the matter and the report will show who are the persons who had been seen....(*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kajrolkar.

**Shri Buta Singh:** My question has not been answered.

**Shri Kajrolkar:** Is it a fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Goa, Daman and Diu are not getting, since the merger, privileges which others are getting in other parts of India if so, why not do it under Ordinance by the President to avaid delay?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I think, the matter was studied immediately after the merger and last year the matter was considered by the representatives of the Central Government as also the State Government. It should really be the subject matter of a separate question; but, my recollection is that some decision has already been taken and notified by the Government of Goa. That is my recollection I am not quite certain.

**श्री च० लाल चौधरी** : मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से । शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आर्थिक कंडीशन जो अभी तक सरकार ने ऊंची बनायी है उस के पीछे गांधी जी और भी बड़े लोगों के सेक्राफाइस हैं । लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान उनकी एजुकेशन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । अगर एम० ए०, बी० ए० और मैट्रिक तक की पढ़ाई उनके लिए फ्री कर दी जाए तो उनकी हालत बहुत कुछ सुधर सकती है और वे सभ्य नागरिक हो सकते हैं खास कर शिड्यूल्ड

ट्राइब्स वाले । उनकी ओर मैं खास तौर से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं, चम्पारन में एक जगह है जहां उनके पढ़ने नहाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वे लोग हमारे बगल में बैठे हुए हैं । मैं इस बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनको एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो उनका उत्थान आप कर सकते हैं, और कोई जरिया नहीं है । उनकी एजूकेशन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री च० ला० चौधरी** : उनकी एजूकेशन के बारे में कोई सुधार होंगे या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : एक दफा सवाल किया दस मिनट में और बैठ गए और फिर खड़े हो गए । आपका सवाल खत्म भी होगा या नहीं ।

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Earlier on the hon. Minister stated that it was largely a question revising the Schedule so that people who got in there by mistake might be descheduled. May I know why no reference has been made to adding on to the Schedule people who were left out in the first instance?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That was also under the terms of reference.

**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स शिड्यूल्ड हैं उनके बारे में इस कमेटी को कोई काम नहीं करना है क्योंकि वह तो शिड्यूल्ड हैं और रहने वाले हैं । लेकिन जो ट्राइब्स शिड्यूल्ड का है लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहते हैं उनको वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती जो कि शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के अन्दर रहने वालों को मिलती हैं । इसका परिणाम यह है कि बाप को तो सुविधा मिलती है लेकिन बेटे को नहीं मिलती क्योंकि वह उस एरिया के बाहर रहता है । इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उस एरिया को भी नोटीफाई करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The legal position was considered and it was found that change in the law was necessary because this was one of the anomalies which had been discovered that some members of a particular scheduled tribe were considered to be within the scheduled tribe in particular areas but not in other areas of the same State. That was the first anomaly which the Committee had to go into.

**श्री दलजीत सिंह** : समिति ने, सिफारिश की है कि जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट है उसमें से कुछ को निकाल दिया जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने अरसे में उन्होंने कितनी तरक्की कर ली है और उन्होंने जो जगहें विजिट की उनमें किस जगह में उन्होंने पाया कि तरक्की कर ली है ?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The report itself will show where they have gone, what they have done and how they have carried on the work.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** The hon. Minister is aware that tribes like Panjara and Lambadas are scheduled tribes in old Andhra and unscheduled in Telengana. In the same State of Andhra Pradesh, in one section they are scheduled and in another section, they are not scheduled. The Minister is aware that this matter was taken up by the Ministry of Home Affairs when this Department was under the Home Ministry and at that time it was said that this matter was receiving consideration. How long does it require consideration?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I was telling the hon. members the very same thing. It was because of these anomalies that the Commisison was appointed and it went, *inter alia*, into this particular problem and it has already given its view that the same tribe should be considered as scheduled for all the areas in the same State.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The hon. Minister says that he has taken up his duties seriously after his tour of South America. May I invite his attention to the answer given by him to my question on the 11th May in the last Budget Session? The question was whether the Presidential order in this regard would be laid on the able of the House. The Minister said that it would have to be made by law. My further question was whether the Bill would be introduced in the next session and the Minister answered that the moment the Commission's report came, there would be no delay in introducing the Bill. Now that the Commission's report has come, may I ask the Minister when the Bill will be introduced in the House?

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** The question has taken more than a minute.

**Mr. Speaker:** If you omit the first portion which was irrelevant, then it was within a minute.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The first portion is always very important so far as the hon. member is concerned. Bernard Shaw's preface is as important as his main works. I am thankful to the hon. member for noticing my activities outside the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The whole House knows not I alone.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I am obliged to him for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he answer that question?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** We also sometimes indulge in irrelevancies.

It is true that I gave that answer and that answer still remains true. But after the report came, there were representations received from many members in Parliament as also from the State that their views on the report should be taken into account before the Government arrived at any particular decision. With regard to many of the recommendations, it appears that there are differences of opinion expressed by many members belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes. Therefore, the Government decided that it would be better to have the views of all scheduled tribe members from the States as also from the Parliament before it arrived at any definite decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will it be introduced next year?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The next meeting is on the 9th of this month....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am asking whether the Bill will be introduced next year.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The Bill will depend upon what decisions we arrive at.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की सूची में तरमीम करने के बारे में जो समिति बैठेगी, उस का सम्बन्ध केवल उस तरमीम से ही होगा या वह इन बातों पर भी विचार करेगी कि इन लोगों की आज क्या स्थिति है और नौकरियों आदि में इनको जो संरक्षण दिया गया है, उस की पूर्ति होती है या नहीं, आदि ?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The entire report will be before them for consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Gulshan....

**Shri Sheo Narain:** May I know, Sir....

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall call Shri Sheo Narain afterwards. He is waving his hands perhaps to ascertain whether really ther is light in my eyes.

**श्री गुलशन** : क्या सरकार ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की उन जातियों और श्रेणियों के बारे में कोई ऐसी जांच-पड़ताल की है, जो आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तौर पर और एजुकेशन और सर्विसिज वगैरह में दूसरों से आगे निकल गई है और क्या उसने यह भी अनुमान लगाया है कि वे कौन कौन सी श्रेणियां,

हैं, जो इन सब बातों में दूसरों से आगे निकल गई हैं ?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The report itself deals with all those matters, the criteria to be followed, the tribes to be considered, the areas to be taken into account and so on. Everything is in the report.

**श्री शिव नारायण** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो इतनी इम्पार्टेन्ट कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने मेम्बर्ज रख गए हैं। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का एक भी आदमी नहीं है ।

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members will be considering the report. How can they consider a report which they themselves make?

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** About six years ago, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had made specific recommendations to the Government of India relating to two clans of people, namely the Sugalis and the Panjaras. I do not know whether the Government of India have yet included them in the revised list of Scheduled Castes or not, and if not, I would like to know how long they will take. Already six years have elapsed.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** This is one of the matters studied in the report itself.

**Chairman of Agricultural Prices Commission**

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*689. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Solanki:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Economic Times* dated the 1st October, 1965 to the effect that Prof. Dantawala has requested Government to relieve him from the Chairmanship of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Prof. Dantawala has given any reasons for his inability to continue and the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir. Prof. Dantwala however contradicted this news-item and the contradiction appeared in the Economic Times datel 2nd October, 1965.

(b) does not arise.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I point out a grammatical mistake in this question?....

**Mr. Speaker:** I had already said yesterday and made it clear that I was not a judge on grammar.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But why should you give him a chance to make such remarks in this House?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member also has got that chance already. He should sit down now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to point out a grammatical mistake in this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall allow him to put a supplementary question later.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** There should be neither a duel nor a dialogue here.

**An hon. Member:** He can point it out in his supplementary question.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is it true that attempts are being made to push out Prof. Dantwala because he is for guaranteed prices to agricultural producers?

**An hon. Member:** No.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Some hon. Member has already replied to the question....

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear the hon. Minister now. The hon. Member might have given any answer, but let us hear the hon. Minister.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Again, there is a grammatical mistake.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों का झगड़ा मिटा दीजिए । ये दोनों हिन्दी में बोला करें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मुझसे तो यह झगड़ा मिटता नजर नहीं आता है । मैं आप को सालिस मुकर्रर कर देता हूं ।

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** In spite of the grammatical mistake I have understood the question correctly. It is because of the basic policy declaration of the Government of India that the peasants and the farmers should get an incentive remunerative price that this commission has been appointed, and it is for the purpose of implementing that basic policy that Prof. Dantwala has been appointed chairman of the commission.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I said 'guaranteed price'.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, it is guaranteed price. Therefore, there is no question of any conflict between the views of Prof. Dantwala and the basic policy of Government.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Does the hon. Minister kno the difference between guaranteed price and the incentivised price or remunerative price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I shall take lessons from the hon. Member separately.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Is it not a fact that some of the major recommendations of this commission were rejected by Government and that is why Prof. Dantwala has to go?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have stated in the answer....

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Modernisation of Sugar Factories**

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*690. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Solanki:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the *Economic Times* dated the 1st October, 1965 to the effect that a revolving fund for the rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar industry is being instituted by Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how the sugar factory owners have reacted to this proposal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) There is presently no proposal to establish a revolving fund for rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar industry as reported in the Economic Times of 1st October, 1965. However, the creation of a revolving fund for the purpose has *inter alia* been recommended by the Committee on Rehabilitation and Modernisation of sugar factories in India. This recommendation is under examination at present and the Government has not yet taken decision thereon.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Has the proposed modernisation some targetal time or date fixed, and further, will this modernisation lead to a glut of sugar in the home market?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Concerning modernisation and rehabilitation of the Indian sugar industry, no target has been fixed as such. But after modernisation and rehabilitation, the question of those persons who are likely to be rendered surplus and other things will be there. These things will

be taken into consideration when the recommendations are examined and a decision taken.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The price of export sugar is being subsidised to compare favourably with the international market price. In view of this, what steps are being taken to improve the productive efficiency and eliminate the heavy manufacturing losses in the industry at present?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Every effort is being made to reduce the cost of production of sugar in India. The first thing that has got to be done is to improve the per acre yield of sugarcane and also to step up efficiency in the sugar industry.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** What incentives will be given to the agriculturists?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether some amount has been sanctioned for modernisation of the sugar mills in eastern U.P. What was their demand and how far has it been met?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** This is a question concerning the recommendations made by what is known as the Gundurao Committee. It has been recommended that a revolving fund of about Rs. 20 crores should be kept aside for the purpose of modernisation, rehabilitation and other things.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question No. 691.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** May I request that Question 711 which is related to this may also be taken up?

**Mr. Speaker:** There will hardly be time even to answer one question.

**Smuggling of Rice to Pakistan**

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*691. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
**Shri Heda:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Yogendra Jha:**
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice which is being smuggled through the border in West Bengal to East Pakistan;

(b) the prevalent price of rice in the border areas; and

(c) the steps taken to check the smuggling?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) It has not been possible to detect any case of actual smuggling of rice through West Bengal border to East Pakistan.

(b) The price of rice on the Indian side of the Indo-Pakistan border is reported to be Rs. 1.10 to Rs. 1.50 per Kg. We do not get any price quotation from the Pakistan side. However, reportedly, the price on the Pakistan side of the border is lower than that on the Indian side.

(c) Anti-smuggling measures on the border of West Bengal and East Pakistan have been intensified.

**Shri Kajrolkar:** Are Government aware that there is a ring of smugglers on the border area? If so, have they been successfully rounded up to safeguard our economy in this vital part of the country?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** The question has already been answered.

**Shri Kajrolkar:** Is the East Pakistan Government directly conniving with and encouraging such smugglers?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** I have no information.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सीमा पर चोर-बाजारी करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं और उन में से सत्ताधारी दल के कितने आदमी हैं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** How many smugglers have been arrested, and how many of them belong to the ruling party?

**Shri D. B. Chavan:** Nobody has been detected. Therefore, the question of arresting somebody does not arise.

**12.00 hrs.**

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : किसी को पकड़ा ही नहीं गया है ?

**श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण** : डिटैक्ट नहीं होगा तो कैसे किसी को पकड़ा जाएगा ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : पिछली दफा बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने माना था कि महत्वपूर्ण लोग यहां से एक बोरी चावल ले जाते हैं और एक तोला सोना ले आते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह सिलसिला अब रुक गया है या जारी है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : सोना नहीं है यहां ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : चावल ले जाते हैं ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : पिछली बार अनेकों समाचारपत्रों में यह आया था कि बंगाल की विधान सभा में सरकार ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि चावल का जो तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं वे अधिकांश कांग्रेसी व्यापारी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है यदि हां तो उन्हें पकड़ने में क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The insinuation made by the hon. Member is completely wrong. It is easy to throw charges against a party and it can always be thrown back, but I do not want to indulge in it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : समाचारपत्रों में यह आया था । विधान सभा में सरकार ने खुद इस बात को कबूल किया था ।

**श्री बागड़ी** : गलत जवाब जो दिया जाता है उसको तो रोका जाना चाहिये ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : इसको वहां सरकार ने स्वयं कबूल किया है ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : यह समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था और सरकार ने इसको स्वीकार किया था ।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members must realise, when a question is put and the Minister answers, if there is something in the samachar patra, whether we should believe what the Minister says or believe what the paper says and say that the Minister is lying. If he has any other evidence, he might send it to me, and then I will ascertain what the facts are. If he has any evidence, he can send it to me.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : समाचार पत्रों में आया है । उसी आधार पर सवाल पूछ रहे हैं ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : समाचारपत्रों में जो कुछ छपता है उसके आधार पर बहुत सी बातें यहां पूछी जाती हैं । सरकार ने इसको कबूल किया है तब सवाल पूछा है ।

**श्री बागड़ी** : सवाल कुछ और है और जवाब कुछ और है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : उलटे ये हम पर ही आरोप लगाते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब बहस हो गई अब तो खत्म किया जाना चाहिये ।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### स्वतंत्र सदस्यों द्वारा चुनाव लड़ना

*692. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री कृष्ण पाल सिंह :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने हाल में लखनऊ में कहा था कि स्वतंत्र सदस्यों को चुनाव में खड़े होने से निरुत्साहित करना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा निर्णय संविधान की दृष्टि से वैध होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो यह वक्तव्य किस आधार पर दिया गया था ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन): (क) जी नहीं। कुछ प्रेस समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया था किन्तु इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य देने की बात गलत है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Import of Foodgrains

*693. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the import of foodgrains from other countries during the current year;

(b) whether any foreign exchange is also involved; and

(c) when the country is likely to be self-sufficient in this respect?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Total expenditure on import of foodgrains during 1965 is expected to be of the order of **Rs. 292.15 crores.**

(b) Yes, Sir. The amount involved in free foreign exchange is about Rs. 55.70 crores.

(c) It is expected that by 1970-71 the level of production of foodgrains in the country would enable the country to meet its requirements fully.

### Agriculture Front

*694. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Shri Ashok Mehta, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission in Ahmedabad, in which he said that the country was on the verge of a major set-back on the agriculture front because of the erratic monsoons;

(b) if so, whether the expected target of foodgrain production is likely to be revised; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to maintain the supply line of the country?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets of foodgrain production laid down for the 4th Plan are based on the requirements of the country in the light of the population increased and the need for increase in calorie content of the diet. These targets cannot obviously be changed.

(c) The measures proposed by Government are:

(i) Intensification of procurement both on Central and State accounts;

(ii) introduction of statutory rationing in a phased manner starting with cities having a population of one million and over;

(iii) rationalization of distribution system by the introduction of identity cards even in areas which are not statutorily rationed;

(iv) the reduction of consumption and avoidance of wastage of food by issue of statutory orders;

(v) stricter control of foodgrains dealers and millers;

(vi) setting up the Food Corporation of India to assume a commanding position in the foodgrains trade;

(vii) ensuring a reasonable price for foodgrains to cultivators as well as consumers through the Agricultural Prices Commission.

**Rationing**

*695. **Shri R. Barua:**
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rationing in foodgrains has by now been introduced in a number of cities in the country;

(b) whether some State Governments have opposed the introduction of rationing in foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the names of such State Governments who have opposed the move and the reasons advanced by them?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is some reluctance on the part of some of the State Governments for immediate introduction of statutory rationing for diverse reasons. The matter is being discussed with these State Governments and it is expected that it will be possible to follow a uniform policy of introducing statutory rationing in the bigger towns in the country.

**Inland Port at Jogighopa**

*696. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri Bade:**
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a major inland port at Jogighopa on Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the area to be served by the port;

(c) whether the plan has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the time to be taken for its execution?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) The port is being designed to cater for the traffic which will be generated at Jogighopa on account of the broad gauge line having been extended upto that point.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is expected to be completed in two years.

**Changes in the Representation of the People Act**

*697. **Shri Krishna Dev Tripathi:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission is considering certain changes in the Representation of People Act, 1950 in order to control election expenses by the candidates so as not to exceed the prescribed limit; to provide some postal and propaganda facilities to the candidates of recognised political parties and to devise ways and means to discourage large number of independent candidates;

(b) if so, what are its proposals; and

(c) how much time Government will take to bring the Bill seeking to amend the Representation of the People Acts before the House?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) and (b). The Report (Vol. I) of the Election Commission on the Third General Elections containing, *inter alia*, the proposals for changes in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, has just been received by the Government from the Election Commission. As the Report is a fairly big one, it is being studied to assess and appreciate the various proposals in the context of the existing provisions of our election law and the prevailing electoral practices in the country. A quick study of the Report, however, shows that proposals have been made, inter alia—

(i) with respect to election expenses;

(ii) with respect to certain aspects of electioneering; and

(iii) with respect to multiplicity of candidates in the General Elections.

(c) Just now it is not possible to mention any specific time within which a Bill to amend the election law may be brought before Parliament.

**Advocates Act, 1961**

*698. **Shri Buta Singh:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rules framed by different State Bar Councils, especially the Punjab Bar Council under Section 28(2) of the Advocates Act, 1961, are defective and cumbersome;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the hardships; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Old Age Pension Scheme**

*699. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 458 on the 7th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Old Age Pension Scheme has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) No, Sir. The Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ships impounded by Pakistan**

*700. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
**Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian Ships belonging to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. impounded by the Pakistan Government in Karachi Port during the Indo-Pakistan conflict are sailing under Pakistani flag; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Government have no authentic information in this matter, but according to press reports, the two vessels in question, *viz.*, 'Jalarajendra' and 'Saraswati' are sailing under the Pakistan flag.

(b) Government had offered by means of a press note dated 21st Octo-

ber, 1965 to exchange not only all the ships held by each country, but also all other vessels, cargoes and crew. Recently, the same offer has also been made direct to the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels, but there has been no response so far.

**Mid-term Elections in Kerala**

***701. Shri Himatsingka:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report in which the Governor of Kerala has stated that Kerala will have mid-term elections soon;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any final decision in this regard has been taken; and

(d) if so, when the mid-term elections are likely to be held?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen some press reports regarding the views of the Governor of Kerala on the prospects of mid-term elections in Kerala.

(b) to (d). It is too early to come to any decision; but the political situation in the State is under close and constant review with a view to exploring the possibility of installing an elected Government as soon as conditions permit.

**Agricultural Production Board**

***702. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently functions of the Agricultural Production Board have been enlarged; and

(b) if so, the precise functions and in what way these are likely to accelerate the country's drive for self-sufficiency in food production?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). The functions of the Agricultural Production Board as such have not been enlarged but it has been decided that the Board should function more effectively as a decision making body. The main function of the Board is to secure effective and continuous co-ordination between the concerned Ministries and Departments at the Centre and between the Centre and the States in matters relating to formulation and execution of agricultural development programmes. It is hoped this would cut out delays and help in speedy implementation of the programmes.

**Off-loading of Pak. Cargo**

***703. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to off-load Pakistani cargo aboard the Italian ship, 'Adige' in compliance with the demand of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation who have been on a boycott for over a month;

(b) if so, the value of the cargo; and

(c) whether in view of Pakistan's continued intransigence to release Indian ships and cargo impounded by Pakistan, Government have decided to off-load the rest of the Pakistani cargo seized by India?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (c). The Italian ship m.v. 'Adige' of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino arrived in Bombay on the 16th October, 1965 with 1,723 tons of cargo for Indian ports and 3,678 tons of cargo for Pakistani ports of Karachi, Chittagong and Chalna. In order to safeguard Indian cargoes, Government of India was giving assurances to neutral ships to come to an Indian port first to discharge our cargoes and then proceed to Pakistan. If this procedure was followed, we had agreed not to off-load Pakistan cargoes. An

assurance of this type had been given to 'Adige'. Again, a similar assurance had also been given in respect of another vessel m.v. *'ISARCO'* belonging to the same company, but in spite of this assurance the owners took *ISARCO* first to Karachi where India-bound cargo amounting to 855 tons was off-loaded by the Pakistani authorities. When the Indian Port & Dock Workers' Federation came to know of this disregard of the Government of India's assurance in respect of the sister vessel *'ISARCO'* belonging to the same company, they stopped working the vessel 'Adige' and insisted that the Pakitan-bound cargo on that ship should also be off-loaded before they could agree to discharge the balance of the India-bound cargo. They had already discharged 417 tons of India-bound cargo and 29 tons of Pakistan-bound cargo between the 17th and 21st October, 1965 when the Master of the vessel closed the hatches and refused to permit the labour to discharge any more Pakistan-bound cargo. Thereupon, the Federation imposed a boycott on the vessel which continued till the 19th November, 1965. In view of the prolonged detention of the vessel and the several representations made by the Italian Embassy, Government of India finally permitted the off-loading of the prohibited items in the Pakistan-bound cargo, and thereupon the dock workers lifted the boycott with effect from 5-30 P.M. on the 19th November, 1965 Accordingly, about 3,315 tons of Pakistan-bound cargo was off-loaded and the ship sailed away from Bombay on the 30th November, 1965 with a balance of 363 tons of Pakistan-bound cargo still on board which did not come within the category of prohibited items.

(b) The exact value of the cargo is not known, but according to unofficial estimates, the value of the Pakistan-bound cargo which has been off-loaded should be over Rs. 1 crore.

**Emergency Food Production Plan**

*704. **Shri Wadiwa:**
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
**Shri A. S. Saigal:**
**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**
**Shri Parashar:**
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:**
**Shri Ulkey:**
**Shri Chandak:**
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
**Shri Nardeo Snatak:**
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
**Shrimati Minimata:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Emergency Food Production Plan prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been received in his Ministry;

(b) whether any suggestion in this regard has also been received from the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh suggesting an *ad hoc* grant pending final scrutiny of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken in regard to the State Governments' proposal and the suggestions made by the Members of Parliament?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The Madhya Pradesh Government has recently sent up schemes relating to lift irrigation, minor irrigation and poultry development as a part of their Emergency Food Production Plan and which involve a demand for Central assistance of Rs. 209 lakhs.

(b) A Committee of Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh have suggested and *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 50 lakhs pending final scrutiny of the proposals.

(c) The proposals of the State Government relating to minor irrigation and lift irrigation have been examined in the Ministry, and are currently under examination of the Ministry of Finance. The proposals relating to the poultry development are still under examination. The suggestion of the M.Ps. for *ad hoc* grant has been received only very recently and this is also under examination.

**Price of Rice in Madhya Pradesh**

***705. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
**Shri Wadiwa:**
**Shri Babunath Singh:**
**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**
**Shri Parashar:**
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:**
**Shri Uikey:**
**Shri Chandak:**
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
**Shri Nardeo Snatak:**
**Shrimati Minimata:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received by him from the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh requesting for a discussion between the technical experts of the Government of India and State Government with a view to find out whether the grievances of the agriculturists of Madhya Pradesh could be partly removed by raising the price of various qualities of rice to bring parity between the price in Madhya Pradesh and that in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the communication was received;

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the suggestion; and

(d) the progress made for holding such a discussion?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The communication was received on 31st August, 1965.

(c) No, Sir. The Government have not accepted the suggestion to hold a meeting with the technical experts of the State Government. The price of coarse paddy in Madhya Pradesh for 1964-65 was already fixed at a rate which was higher than that in Orissa by Re. 1. Some varieties of Madhya Pradesh rice are also being upgraded for the next crop season. A number of liberalisations in the specifications of Madhya Pradesh rice were made during 1964-65 and the matter is again being looked into to remove the grievances to the extent possible.

(d) Does not arise.

**Import of Fertilizers from Japan**

***706. Shri Warior:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently asked Japan for an emergency supply of Japanese fertilizers on deferred payment;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Japan thereto; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers asked for?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No official request in this regard has been made so far to the Japanese authorities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Gonda Parliamentary Election**

***707. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 389 and supplementaries thereon on the 23rd November, 1965 regarding Gonda Parliamentary Election and state:

(a) whether the facts and circumstances which have led to the delay in the disposal of the appeal by the High Court have been ascertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a deadline has been set for completion of the investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation;

(d) if so, what; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. A deadline has not been set for the completion of the investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Election Commission does not consider that it will be in the public interest to do so.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Buffer Stock of Foodgrains**

*706. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the success achieved and likely to be achieved this year in the proposed creation of a buffer stock of wheat and rice?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** The intention of Government was to build up a buffer stock of 6 million tonnes, consisting of 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice. Due to the low level of production in 1962-63 and 1963-64, no progress could be made towards the building up of any sizeable buffer stock. Though the year 1964-65 was a year of bumper crop, because of the longshoremen's strike early in 1965, the uncertainty of PL 480 imports later, and the delayed, erratic and poor monsoon, it has not been possible to make satisfactory progress towards the building up of the buffer of the desired quantities.

**Pakistani Crews of R.S.N. Co.**

*709. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri P. C. Barooah:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed the Assam Government to intern Pakistani members of the vessels of the River Steam Navigation Company now held up in Assam;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government have taken similar action in interning Pakistani nationals employed in Calcutta Port; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that several Pakistani employees in Calcutta Port are untraced?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and is awaited.

**Food Rationing**

*710. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all arrangements have been completed for the introduction of food rationing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the definite date by which rationing is to be introduced in Delhi?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (c). Statutory rationing of foodgrains has already been introduced in the cities of Calcutta, Madras and Coimbatore and is going to be introduced in Delhi from 8th December, 1965. Introduction of rationing in other towns and industrial areas will have to be phased over a period of time. Arrangements are afoot for introduction of rationing in the first instance in cities having a population of one million and above and it is expected that it will be possible to put these cities under rationing by the first of January, 1966.

**Smuggling of Foodgrains to Pakistan**

*711. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a public statement issued by the District Magistrate, West Dinajpur, West Bengal, complaining that "paddy, rice, salt, mustard oil and other consumer goods" are being smuggled out of the District to Pakistan;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made into it; and

(c) the steps taken to stop this?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (c). As far as Government are aware, the District Magistrate did not make any statement to the effect that "paddy, rice, salt, mustard oil and other consumer goods" are being smuggled out of the district to Pakistan. What he did was to issue a handout making an appeal to the people of the district to cooperate with him in preventing smuggling of these goods from his district.

Both the State Government and the district authorities have intensified anti-smuggling measures. The appeal was also directed towards this end.

### दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध तथा दूध के उत्पादों के मूल्य

*712. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने दूध तथा दूध के उत्पादों के मूल्य कितने बढ़ाये हैं तथा ये वृद्धि किन तिथियों को की गई थी ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रशासन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ; दूध के मूल्य के रूप में कितना धन व्यय किया गया तथा अन्य कामों पर अलग अलग कितना धन व्यय किया गया तथा प्रत्येक काम पर व्यय किया गया धन अनुपातत: वार्षिक व्यय का कितना है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :** (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-5354/65]

### Mangalore Port

*713. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 628 on the 14th September, 1965 regarding Mangalore Port and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the acquisition of additional plot of land;

(b) whether due regard has been given to the representations by numerous residents and *kisans* of the area; and

(c) the details of arrangements for proper rehabilitation of the displaced persons?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). As stated in the reply to part (c) of Question No. 628 answered on 14th September, 1965, the Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of additional land for the Mangalore project. The original area of private land sanctioned was 888.96 acres. The total area of private land covered by the revised sanction is 1750 acres.

The Master Plan for the project is however being examined further with reference to the representations made by some of the local residents and with a view to consider whether it will be possible to release some parts of the additional area proposed to be acquired.

(c) The responsibility for rehabilitation rests with the State Government. Details regarding the arrangements made so far have been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Pension for Industrial Workers

1918. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1175 on the 31st August, 1965 regarding the scheme of

Retirement/Family Pension for industrial workers and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) No, Sir. The details are still being worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

**Use of Jeeps in Community Development Blocks**

**1919. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jeeps used by the various Community Development Blocks throughout the country;

(b) the annual requirements of jeeps of the various blocks established under the scheme; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to examine the feasibility of using the jeeps scrapped by the Armed Forces or of reconditioning the engines disposed of by them for the vehicles required by the Community Development Blocks and other departments?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Total number of jeeps in Community Development Blocks is 3988.

(b) Till December, 1962, each Community Development Block was allowed one jeep. Thereafter, in view of the emergency, no jeep has been supplied, except to blocks in Tribal Development/Hilly areas.

(c) There is no such proposal.

**Distribution of Fertilisers**

**1920. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 87 on the 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the team of officers who studied the production and distribution methods of fertilizers in U.K., U.S.A, and Japan has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and features of the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A copy of the report giving the main suggestions and recommendations of the Team is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5315/65].

(c) The report is being examined by Government.

**Fruit Cultivation**

**1921. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give lands to individual peasants or to co-operatives in Kerala State for fruit cultivation;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes; and

(c) the conditions imposed therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Fishing Boat Building Project**

**1922. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fishing boat building project has been started at Beypore (Kerala);

(b) the estimated cost of a boat;

(c) how many boats are likely to be built during the financial year;

(d) whether there is any scheme to convert Beypore as a big sea fishing harbour;

(e) whether F.A.O. has submitted a scheme in this regard; and

(f) if so, its main recommendations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes. Construction of a boat building yard at Beypore was commenced on the 7th February, 1963.

(b) Estimated costs of hulls of boats, exclusive of the cost of marine diesel engines which varies according to the type and horse-power of the engine are given below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30' boat | .. | Rs. 11,680 |
| 32' boat | .. | Rs. 29,000 |
| 36' boat | .. | Rs. 52,400 |

(c) 18 boats:
(15—30' boats)
(2—32' boats)
(1—36' boat)

(d) Yes. The construction of a fishing harbour has already commenced on 24th February, 1965.

(e) No. However, a F.A.O. Specialist in Habour Works was consulted to give his suggestions on the Beypore Fishing Harbour and he has given his report.

(f) The Specialist has made the following recommendations:

(1) Construction of a 200 metre landing quay about 200 metres off the present shore line and dredging the front to enable deep sea trawlers to land their catches.

(2) Construction of a 150 metre cement jetty from the south end of this landing quay with facilities for future dredging and providing a harbour basin inside the jetty.

(3) Provision of an outfitting and berthing quay of 200 metres length.

(4) Construction of a boat building yard with slipway and repair shops, outfitting stores and net repair sheds.

(5) Construction of an ice plant and cold storage unit and auction and packing halls inside the landing quay.

**Quilon-Varkala Road**

**1923. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Panchayats of Quilon district (Kerala) have represented to Government for a fore-shore road from Quilon to Varkala; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The proposed foreshore road connecting Quilon with Varkala, when constructed, would be a State road in Kerala. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. They have intimated that they have not received any representation from the Panchayats of Quilon District for this road. They have however added that there was a demand made in the press in 1962 for a marine drive road from Quilon to Varkala which was examined by the State Government and postponed due to financial limitations.

**Production of Groundnut**

**1924. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the per acre yield of practically every crop has registered some rise during the last 14-15 years, the yield of groundnut alone has fallen;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that groundnut varieties cultivated in our country adversely affected the fertility of soil; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir. The per acre yield of practically all important crops including groundnut has registered an increase as compared to the average for the triennium ending 1951-52 as may be seen from the statement given below:

*Index Numbers of Agricultu ral Productivity in India*

(Agricultural Year 1949-50 = 100)

| Crop | Triennium ending 1952-53 | Triennium ending 1964-65 | % increase in col. 3 over col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Rice | 92·6 | 122·9 | (+) 32·7 |
| Jowar | 92·7 | 118·4 | (+) 27·7 |
| Bajra | 80·4 | 105·2 | (+) 30·8 |
| Maize | 100·0 | 116·5 | (+) 16·5 |
| Wheat | 103·3 | 116·6 | (+) 12·9 |
| Gram | 113·2 | 120·7 | (+) 6·6 |
| Groundnut | 78·6 | 91·6 | (+) 16·5 |
| Cotton | 92·2 | 125·9 | (+) 36·6 |
| Jute | 91·0 | 98·7 | (+) 8·5 |
| Sugarcane (Gur) | 92·3 | 110·9 | (+) 20·2 |

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Groundnut being a leguminous crop is capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen into the soil. Hence, it does not deplete the soil of the nitrogenous content.

(d) Does not arise.

**अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण**

1925. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को कुछ परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण देती है ताकि वे भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय विदेश सेवा में भर्ती के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष की जाने वाली संयुक्त प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में सामान्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ समान रूप में भाग ले सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और यह प्रशिक्षण कहां कहां दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रशिक्षण पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव):** (क) और (ख) . भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अन्य केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए प्रतिवर्ष की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को दो केन्द्रों में एक इलाहबाद में तथा दूसरे बंगलूर में, परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(ग) 1964-65 में इन दोनों केन्द्रों पर 1,7 5,608 रुपये खर्च हुए थे ।

**Ports in Kerala**

**1926. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Shipping Board visited certain Ports in Kerala recently;

(b) whether he has made any recommendations to Government with regard to the development of ports of Ponnani, Calicut, Beypore and Badagara; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to implement the recommendations?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Chairman, National Shipping Board, visited certain intermediate and minor Ports of Kerala in October. He has made some suggestions in regard to their improvement to the Government of India. The suggestions have been brought to the notice of the State Government and other concerned authorities for consideration.

**Accidents in Delhi**

**1927. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri Bade:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents occurred in Delhi from 1st April, 1965 to 31st October, 1965;

(b) the number of persons died and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) 4820.

(b) 197 and 1840 respectively.

(c) The following steps have been or are being taken to prevent road accidents:

(i) Separate staff under the supervision of one Sub-Inspector has been posted for Road Safety Education since December, 1962. Lectures have been given in about 50 schools by this staff. These lectures were attended by about 40,000 students. Practical demonstrations on the road were also given to the students.

(ii) Cinema slides on traffic safety are being shown regularly in about 25 cinemas of the city.

(iii) Special drives are conducted to educate pedestrians to cross roads at pedestrian crossings and the motorists to give the right of way to pedestrians at such places.

(iv) Pamphlets on road safety have been distributed in all areas of Delhi.

(v) Lectures on road safety for the benefit of those staying in the villages, which lie on the main highways, are also arranged to make them aware of road safety.

(vi) Efforts have also been made to instruct drivers of heavy transport vehicles in traffic rules. The bus drivers of the Delhi Transport Undertaking have specially been made conscious of the need for careful driving.

(vii) Special speed checking is carried out frequently to curb the tendency to drive at excessive speed.

(viii) Mobile traffic patrols are sent on motor-cycles to cover important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violations and help remove traffic hold-ups.

(ix) Selective enforcement has been started since January, 1963. Some places were selected where special checking was made in regard to offences committed by drivers

of public service vehicles. This had a wholesome effect.

(x) A systematic and organised plan for development of Delhi city and its suburbs has been drawn up in the Master Plan in order that the rapidly expanding population, urbanisation and other factors do not lead to traffic hazards in future.

(xi) A number of narrow and congested roads have been closed to heavy transport vehicles.

(xii) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals are being installed, wherever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. are being removed from congested areas.

**Double-Deckers for D.T.U.**

**1928. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 17 more double-deckers have been included in the D.T.U. fleet recently; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any ease in the traffic problem due to introduction of these buses?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes. 18 double deck buses, including 1 tractor-trailer vehicle, were added to the fleet of the Delhi Transport Undertaking during the current year.

(b) Yes. These double deck buses have been found very useful in clearing peak hour traffic between main residential colonies and Central Secretariat.

**दुग्ध उत्पादन**

1929. **श्री रणंजय सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या 'डेरी फार्मों' तथा 'गोशालाओं' को कोई विशेष सहायता तथा प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने 'डेरी फार्म' हैं, और

(घ) उन्हें दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने लगभग 90 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की डेरी तथा पशुपालन की योजनायें शुरू की हैं । दूसरी योजना की अवधि में इन योजनाओं पर 33 करोड़ रुपए व पहली योजना की अवधि में 15 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गये थे । वे महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें जिनका सम्बन्ध शीघ्र कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने से है, निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) मुख्य ग्राम योजना ।

(2) दाने-चारे के उत्पादन की योजना ।

(3) पहाड़ी व अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में विदेशी नस्लों से संकर प्रजनन की योजना ।

(4) गोशाला विकास योजना ।

(5) बड़ी दुग्ध संभरण योजना के दुग्ध भैंड़ों में सघन पशु विकास खण्ड योजना की स्थापना ।

अन्तिम योजना एक बड़ी बृहत्त परियोजना है ; प्रत्येक खण्ड में लगभग एक लाख प्रजनन योग्य गायें/भैंसें होंगी ।

(ख) सरकारी पशुधन फार्मों की स्थापना विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। आरे व हैसरघाटा आदि दुग्ध बस्तियों के 6–9 मास के कटड़े तथा आवारा पशुओं को पकड़ने की योजना के अन्तर्गत पकड़ी गई दूध न देने वाली गायें प्रजनकों, सहकारी समितियों व गैर-सरकारी फार्मों को मुफ्त में दिये जाते हैं। चुनी हुई उन गोशालाओं को भी केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई जिनका दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक विकास शुरु किया गया था ताकि उनको पशु प्रजनन एवं दुग्ध उत्पादन केन्द्रों में परिणित किया जाये।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली के डेरी फार्मों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है। पशुपालन विभाग, दिल्ली द्वारा उन 3 गोशालाओं को दो दो हजार रुपए का अनुदान दिया जाता है जिनका विकास गोशाला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है।

**National Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

1930. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh;

(b) their mileage within Madhya Pradesh in each case; and

(c) whether any new Highway is under construction in Madhya Pradesh?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The names and mileage of National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh are indicated below:—

| S. No. | National Highway No. | Description of the National Highway | Mileage in Madhya Pradesh |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | The highway connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay . | 445 |
| 2 | 6 | The highway starting from its junction dear Dhulia and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta . . . . . | 196 |
| 3 | | The highway connecting Banaras, Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Cape Comorin . . . . . | 315 |
| 4 | 12 | The highway connecting Biora, Bhopal, Deori and Jabalpur . . . . . | 265 |
| 5 | 25 | The highway connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri . . . . . | 51 |
| 6 | 26 | The highway connecting Jhadsi and Lakhnadon . | 168 |
| 7 | 27 | The highway connecting Allahanad with Mangawan . | 32 |
| 8 | 43 | The highway connecting Raipur and Vizianagram | 197 |
| | | TOTAL . . | 1669 miles |

(c) Yes. The section of National Highway No. 12 from Deori to Belkhenda is a missing link, and it is under construction.

**Seed Farms**

**1931. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
**Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.P. have offered 10,000 acres of land to the Central Government for the seed farms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the work is likely to start; and

(d) the approximate cost of the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No formal offer has so far been made by the State Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Development of Horticulture in Mysore**

**1932. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated as loans and grants to the Mysore State for the development of horticulture during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the scheme for which the allocation was made; and

(c) the amount utilised by the Mysore Government during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (c).

| | Amount Allotted (Rs. in lakhs) | | Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loans | Grants | Loans | Grants |
| 1963-64 . . . . . | 0·50 | 8·68 | 0·50 | 8·08 |
| 1964-65 . . . . . | 4·15 | 7·35 | 3·17 | 6·34 |
| 1965-66 (upto 30th Sept., 1965) . . | 2·90 | 12·35 | 0·70 | 6·18 |

(b) The schemes are for the development of production of fruits, vegetables and potatoes, subsidiary food crops, establishment of orchards, Vegetable and Potato Seed Farms, training of gardeners, certification of vegetable seeds etc.

**List of Scheduled Castes**

**1933. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the 'Vettuva' community of the Malabar region of Kerala to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether this community in the Travancore-Cochin region has already been included in the Scheduled Castes lists; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify this anomaly?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The whole question is under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Lighthouse at Trivandrum**

**1934. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of a Lighthouse at Trivandrum in Kerala;

(b) whether the construction work has been entrusted to any contractor; and

(c) if so, when the work will commence?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). Orders for supply of optical equipment for the Trivandrum Lighthouse were placed in July this year. Order for the Civil Engineering Works in respect of the Lighthouse is being placed. The construction work is expected to commence shortly.

**Road in Kerala**

**1935. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to construct the approach road for the Kuyyali bridge in the Tellicherry Municipality of Kerala;

(b) when the bridge work was completed;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction of the road; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to get the permission of the Railway Administration to construct a manned gate on the approach road?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). The Kuyyali bridge is a State Government project in the Kerala State. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, concerned in the matter. They have intimated that this bridge was completed in February 1964 and that a contract has been awarded for the construction of the required approach road. The work is in progress. They have further added that a manned level crossing has already been constructed by the Railways on the approach road.

**Central Road Fund**

**1936. Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected during the Third Plan period so far under the Central Road Fund on account of the levy of an additional duty on non-aviation motor spirit from the Madras State;

(b) the amount allocated from this Fund to the Madras State during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that no allocation is proposed to be made to the States from the Central Road Fund during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the alternative proposal under consideration to utilise the Fund?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Information regarding revenue realised by the levy of additional duty on non-aviation motor spirit has not been worked out individually for each State. On the basis of total gallonage of motor spirit consumed in the country on which custom and excise duty has been levied and collected, the revenue for credit to the Central Road Fund during the Third Plan Period is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores per annum.

(b) The Madras Government had upto the end of 1964-65 received a sum of Rs. 65·32 lakhs out of their allocation from the Central Road Fund. The State Government on the basis of petrol consumption will get an annual allocation of about Rs. 24 lakhs.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Preparation of Ghee in D.M.S.**

**1937. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the reasons for preparing ghee in the Delhi Milk Scheme when the total requirement of milk in Delhi cannot be met with?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** The Delhi Milk Scheme prepares ghee from milk found unsuitable for issue as such. It is also prepared from surplus fat becoming available as a result of standardisation or toning of the milk. The buffalo milk procured by the Delhi Milk Scheme contains about 6:5 per cent fat whereas standardised milk contains 5 per cent fat and Toned milk 3 per cent fat, thus leaving a margin of fat with the scheme which is converted into ghee and butter. Preparation of ghee does not reduce the total quantity of milk issued.

**D.M.S. Milk Cards**

**1938. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme is not issuing new milk cards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the new cards are proposed to be issued and on what basis?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme has decided to issue new milk cards to the extent of 10,000 litres of milk. Milk cards are being issued generally to applicants on waiting lists. So far new milk cards covering about 8,000 litres of milk have been issued.

**Prices of Tur**

**1939. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the wide differences in the prices of tur in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has been asked to consider the question of controlling the prices of tur along with gram?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There may be various reasons for the differences in prices viz: transport cost, the distance between sources of supply and the consuming centres, varietal and qualitative variations in tur produced in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and the price position of other foodgrains in the two States. It may be added that while in Madhya Pradesh the production of tur during 1964-65 had recorded a substantial increase over the preceding year, in Maharashtra it had registered a decline.

(c) No, Sir.

**Research in Ragi Production**

**1940. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have conducted research in Ragi Production;

(b) whether any new varieties of Ragi have been evolved in any State farms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Officers concerned who conducted the research have been suitably rewarded?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Research for

evolution of improved varieties in Ragi is in progress in the States of Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh, and I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

(b) Yes, several improved varieties of Ragi have been evolved by State Departments of Agriculture and released for general cultivation by farmers.

(c) The following varieties have been evolved:

Mysore: Aruna; Purna; Udaya; Annapurna and Cauvery.

Madras: Co.7; Co.8; K.2; Co.2; Co.1.

Andhra Pradesh: VZM.1; VZM.2; Anahapalli.

Maharashtra: B-11; E-31; A-16; No. 100.

Uttar Pradesh: T.36.

Bihar: 58—98; 55—106; A.404; A.407.

Orissa: Ankoda; Sikri.

Himachal Pradesh: HRC 81; HRC 75.

(d) Work relating to breeding of new strains, forms normal part of the duties of the officers concerned. The question of giving any reward, therefore, does not normally arise. Workers are, however, free to enter outstanding varieties for award of Kidwai Memorial and similar other prizes.

**Committee for Post-matric Scholarships**

**1941. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for the award of Post-matric scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the year 1965-66 in Mysore State has met so far; and

(b) if so, how many times?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Once.

**नागरिक सुरक्षा और प्राथमिक सहायता का प्रशिक्षण**

1942. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
**श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री निम्न बातों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागरिक सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षण के बारे में सरकारी केन्द्रों में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र में प्रशिक्षण की अवधि कितनी है तथा कितने प्रशिक्षार्थियों को अब तक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ?

**सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) :** (क) वर्तमान आपत्कालीन स्थिति के संदर्भ में नागरिक सुरक्षा को इस मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा आयोजित नियमित पाठ्यक्रमों में एक विषय के रूप में शामिल किया गया है । जहां सुविधाएं प्राप्त है, वहां प्राथमिक उपचार में भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । केवल नागरिक सुरक्षा और प्राथमिक उपचार के लिए कोई प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम नहीं लगाए जाते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Import of Mexican Wheat Seeds**

**1943. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to import improved Mexican wheat seeds from Mexico;

(b) the total quantity to be imported;

(c) the estimated price to be paid for this import; and

(d) how these seeds will be distributed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). The following varieties of Mexican wheat seeds have been imported in October, 1965 through the Rockefeller Foundation:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Sonora 64..... | 4,000 bags of 50 Kg. each (200 Tonnes) |
| (ii) Lerma Rojo..... | 1,071 bags of 45 Kg. each (48·2 Tonnes approx.) |

The total c.i.f. cost of the above quantity of 248·2 Tonnes works out to $ 64,530 (equivalent to Rs. 3,07,200 approximately) @ $ 260 per tonne.

The c.i.f. cost is payable to Rockefeller Foundation in rupees in India. A statement showing the allocations of the wheat seeds is given below:

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Consignee | Quantity allocated | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sonora-64 Bags of 50 Kg. | Lerma Rojo Bags of 45 Kg. | |
| 1 | General Manager, Central Mech. Farm, Suratgarh (Raj). | *6000 | 120 | *Includes 20 bags for Supdt. Agricultural Farm, Kotah. |
| 2 | Director of Agriculture Punjab, Chandigarh. | 1,600 | 690 | |
| 3 | Vice Chancellor, U.P. Agriculture University, Pantnagar. | 44 | 44 | |
| 4 | Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. | 200 | | |
| 5 | Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, Ahmedabad. | 20 | | |
| 6 | Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, Calcutta. | 40 | | |
| 7 | Director of Agriculture, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar. | 40 | | |
| 8 | Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra, Bombay. | 40 | | |
| 9 | Director of Agriculture, Orissa, Bhubneswar. | | 22 | |
| 10 | Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. | *380 | †173 | *(Includes 200 bags for IADP Aligarh) †(Includes 150 bags for IADP Aligarh) |
| 11 | Secretary, National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi. | 1,036 | 22 | For meeting the demands of the Members of the National Tonnage Club etc. |
| | | 4,000 | 1,071 | |

**Scooter-Rickshaws in Delhi**

**1944. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 514 on the 24th August, 1965 regarding fare metres for scooter-rickshaws in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the report from the National Physical Laboratory has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) The National Physical Laboratory have suggested the following additional modifications in the meter submitted by M|s International Instruments Ltd.:—

(1) A little more audible sound when the fare figures are brought back to zero by turning the re-setting knob.

(2) A suitable place for putting seal after installing the fare meter on the auto-rickshaw.

(3) A clamping arrangement for fixing the scooter fare meter at a suitable place on the auto-rickshaw, where it could be easily read by the passengers.

The manufacturers have explained that it would not be possible for them to provide for more audible sound in the zero re-setting device without making a major alteration in its design. However, the other two modifications mentioned above have been carried out.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

**Central Institute of Horticulture**

**1945. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 519 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the time by which the Central Institute of Horticulture is likely to be set up; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The proposal for the establishment of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute of Horticulture at Hessaraghatta (Mysore State) has not yet been finalised, mainly due to financial considerations.

**Central Water and Transport Board**

**1946. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 569 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the names of the members of the Central Water and Transport Board;

(b) whether any meeting of the said Board was held recently; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Central Inland Water Transport Board will consist of representatives of Central and State Governments. Nomination of some of the members is still under correspondence with the authorities concerned.

**Sugar Factories**

**1947. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
**Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed target for setting up sugar factories in the country during the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the funds allocated for the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan)**: (a) No target for setting up of new sugar factories during the Fourth Plan has been fixed. However, the target for annual sugar production capacity for the Fourth Plan is likely to be fixed at 45 lakh tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bombay-Cochin Air Route**

**1948. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study of the traffic pressure on the Bombay-Cochin air route;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government have undertaken any project for the extension of the runway at the Cochin airport to enable it to take planes of the calibre of Viscount; and

(d) if so, when the extension work will be completed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: (a) and (b). Indian Airlines Corporation have been watching traffic trends on the Bombay-Cochin route and for some time have felt the need to increase the capacity. Effective 25th October, 1965, two Friendship services have been provided on the route.

(c) and (d). The present length of the runway is considered adequate for Viscount operations. Investigations are being carried out to determine if it needs to be strengthened for the purpose.

**चीनी का उत्पादन**

1949. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष चीनी का कितना निर्यात हुआ है ; और

(ग) इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय हुई है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चह्वाण)** : (क) वर्ष 1964–65 (नवम्बर–अक्तूबर, 65) में 32.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन ।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में 2.62 लाख मीट्रिक टन शर्करा ।

(ग) लगभग 10.6 करोड़ रुपये ।

**Ilyushin 18 for I.A.C.**

**1950. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on the 17th August, 1965 and state the decision since taken regarding the purchase of Ilyushin 18 from the U.S.S.R. in the light of the evaluation of the aircraft made during its demonstration flights on various routes in May-June last?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: The matter is still under examination.

**Calcutta-Dibrugarh River Route**

1951. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 502 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether decisions have since been taken by Government on the recommendations of the group for the conservancy of the river route from Calcutta to Dibrugarh; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in pursuance thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The recommendations made in the report of the Working Group are under Government's active consideration.

**Tapioca Cultivation**

1952. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have drawn up any plan for the extension of tapioca cultivation in Kerala;

(b) the difference in average per acre output of tapioca and inferior varieties of rice; and

(c) whether tapioca cultivation will be extended to other areas as well?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The Planning Commission have prepared a note embodying a few suggestions for the production and utilisation of tapioca in Kerala.

(b) During 1963-64 the average yields of tapioca and of rice, which is mostly of coarse varieties in Kerala, are reported as approximately 4,800 kgms. and 560 kgms. per acre respectively.

(c) Yes. The State Governments have been requested to take up the cultivation of tapioca in suitable areas under the 'Emergency Food Production Drive'.

**अन्तर्राज्य परिवहन आयोग**

1953. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राज्य परिवहन आयोग ने 1964-65 से 1965-66 में अब तक अन्तर्राज्य बस सेवा के लिये कितने परमिट दिये हैं ;

(ख) बसें किन-किन राज्यों के बीच चलेंगी ; और

(ग) क्या दो से अधिक राज्यों के लिये भी बसों के परमिट दिये गये हैं ?

**परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)** (क) चूंकि मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 की धारा 63 ए (2) (डी) के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्देशी परिवहन आयोग को शक्तियां नहीं दी गई है, इसलिये आयोग ने किसी अन्तर्देशी रास्ते पर बस सेवा चलाने के लिये कोई परमिट जारी नहीं किये है । परन्तु 16 अन्तर्देशी लम्बे रास्तों के लिये आयोग ने सार्वजनिक गाड़ियों के 726 नियमित परमिट देने का निदेश दिया है, जिसमें से संबंधित राज्य परिवहन अधिकरणों द्वारा परमिट जारी किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं ।

**Cashewnut Plantations**

**1854. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up cashewnut plantations in the Dandakaranya region and in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands in co-ordination with the Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(b) the prospects of producing Cashew Juice and Cashew Wine; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made to secure plant and machinery for fruit processing industries?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) A large extent of Cashew Plantation as a Soil Conservation measure has been undertaken by the Orissa Government in the Koraput Zone of the Dandakaranya area. There is a proposal to extend cashewnut cultivation in the Dandakaranya region through the Dandakaranya Development Authority after the results of the existing plantation in the Mixed Farm at Umerkote and Paralkote are known. There is no proposal at present for the development of cashewnut in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The studies carried out at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Msore have revealed that there are possibilities of utilising the cashew apple in the preparation of beverages, jams and candied fruits. However, production of juice and Wine from the cashew apple on industrial scale in handicaped as the availability of the apple is seasonal i.e. for about three months in the year, the fruit is delicate and gets spoil easily and finally because the collection of the unspoilt apple is a difficult job because the chashew trees grow interspersed with other trees and are spread over a wide area.

(c) No special arrangements have been made for securing plants and machinery for fruit processing industries. However, individual cases for import of machinery for this industry are considered on merits and recommended for imports. Manufacture of cashew apple products however, can be undertaken on a cottage industry scale as well as by the existing fruit and vegetable preserving factories without importing much of additional equipment.

**Consumer Co-operatives**

**1855. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has urged on the Planning Commission to extend adequate facilities to develop well-equipped consumer co-operatives to maintain essential supplies to the public;

(b) how far these co-operatives are handicapped by lack of adequate finances;

(c) difficulties in respect of limited bank loans permissible to them; and

(d) whether there is urgent need to raise the credit limit of these societies?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The consumers co-operatives have not been able to expand their business operations beyond about 11 crores per month owing mainly to want of adequate financial resources. Their limited owned funds do not permit them to borrow sizeable loans from banks. In order to facilitate bank advances, Government of India have now decided to stand guarantee for 25 per cent of all advances made by banks subject to

certain ceilings viz. Rs. 75 lakhs for federations, Rs. 25 lakhs for wholesale societies in Metropolitan towns and Rs. 15 lakhs for other wholesale stores. It is hoped that this will remove the financial difficulties of the consumers co-operatives.

### पंम्पिग सैट

1956. श्री गुलशन :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1964 में भारत सरकार से पम्पिग सैट देने के लिए प्रार्थना की थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता करने के लिए ये कब तक दिये जायेंगे ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पंजाब सरकार ने अक्तूबर, 1965 में खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना की है कि लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पम्प सैटों की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वह देसी विनिर्माता फर्मों के साथ, पम्प सैटों की सप्लाई करने के बारे में कोई कारगर प्रबन्ध करने के लिए तकनीकी विकास के महा निदेशालय से सहायता प्राप्त करे ।

### Oberio International Hotel

1957. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly opened Oberoi International Hotel, New Delhi has been exempted from the regulatory conditions stipulated by Government for the recognition of existing hotels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing this hotel to charge rates which in effect are 50 to 100 per cent more than the Ashoka Hotels rates?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). No exemption has been granted to the newly opened Oberoi-Intercontinental Hotel, New Delhi (and not Oberoi-International Hotel) from the regulatory conditions stipulated by the Government for the recognition of new hotels.

(c) The rates of Oberoi-Inter continental are for the room only whereas the rates of the Ashoka Hotel are inclusive of meals. The rates of Oberoi-Intercontinental include the service charge, sales-tax and local telephone calls whereas separate charges are levied for these items by the Ashoka Hotel. The rates of the two hotels are fixed on a different basis and it would not be correct to state that the rates of Oberoi-Inter-continental are 50 to 100 per cent more than the Ashoka Hotel rates. The rates of Oberoi-Intercontinental have been fixed keeping in view the investment and the operational cost of the hotel. These rates compare favourably with rates of other international hotels of corresponding standard in several other Asian countries.

### Representation from Rice Millers Association

1958. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Rice Millers Association has presented a memorandum to Government in October this year;

(b) if so, the suggestions made and the demands contained therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the demands and suggestions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. K. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5318/65].

**Musalipatnam and Kakinada Ports**

**1959. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Musalipatnam and Kakinada Ports;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the improvements; and

(c) when the construction is to start?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Central Third Plan includes a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively for the development of Kakinada and Masulipatnam ports. The details of the schemes, provision and the progress thereon are indicated below:—

| Name of the Port and the name of the schemes | Provision | Progress |
|---|---|---|
| *Kakinada* | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
| 1. Development of loading hard area and groynes | 10·54 | In progress. |
| 2. Construction of transit sheds and 3 R.C.C. jetties | 2·91 | Work to commence shortly. |
| 3. Dredger | 7·07 | Purchased. |
| 4. Navigational aids | 1·75 | Estimates being prepared. |
| *Masulipatnam* | | |
| Dredger | 7·07 | Purchased. |
| Formation of road | 8·61 | In progress. |
| Timber jetties | 0·26 | To commence shortly |

**Distribution of Fertilisers**

**1960. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any malpractices in the distribution of chemical fertilizers by the Co-operative Societies have come to his notice or to the notice of officers of the Ministry during the tours in States;

(b) if so, in which States and the nature of malpractices;

(c) the directions if any, given to States to over-come the same; and

(d) the effect of such directions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Yes. During the course of their tours, the Expert Committee on Fertilisers appointed by the Ministry also received complaints from cultivators mainly in Andhra Pradesh of malpractices both by Co-operatives and others in regard to distribution of fertilisers. The malpractices related to sale in black market and alleged disposal of stocks to few persons by under-hand means.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action against those found guilty of malpractices in fertiliser transactions.

Under the Fertiliser Control Order 1957 the State Governments are competent to take action against per-

sons who indulge in black marketing of fertilisers or who sell materials which do not conform to the prescribed standards. Under the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order 1960, the State Governments are also competent to take action against unauthorised export of fertilisers from one State to another.

**Visakhapatnam Port**

1961. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civil engineering works connected with ore handling plant at Visakhapatnam Port have been completed;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the locos connected with ore handling equipment have been delivered by the contractors in U.S.A.;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) The last major Civil Engineering work viz. the foundations for the tunnel was completed on the 16th April, 1965, and the foundation for Convayor No. 6 on the 24th May, 1965.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Yes. The six locomotives for the ore handling plant were despatched by the manufacturers from the U.S.A. in April 1965. They were received at Visakhapatnam Port during the last week of May and the first week of June, 1965.

(f) Does not arise.

**Import of African Deer and Antelopes**

1962. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government have any proposals to import different varieties of African deer and antelopes for being bred and released in Indian game sanctuaries in the same way as the Indian black buck has been imported by Argentina and bred with much success?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** No, Sir.

**गोहाटी नदी पत्तन**

1963. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
**श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :**

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम सरकार ने गोहाटी का नदी पत्तन के रूप में विकास करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

**Cultivation of vacant Lands**

1964. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to increase food production, Government propose to utilize the vacant lands on the sides of railway tracks; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal and the likely output to be achieved?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) and (b). Certain strips of land by the side of Railway tracks are retained by the Railways to ensure stability of the tracks and for borrowing the earth for the maintenance of the tracks, wherever needed. Efforts have been in progress for the past several years to bring under cultivation temporarily, as much cultivable land belonging to the Railways on either side of Railway lines, as possible. Such plots of land are handed over to the State Governments for leasing them out to cultivators. Surplus Railway land to the extent of 42558 acres has been handed over to the various States and Railway employees for Grow More Food purposes upto March, 1965.

As regards the likely output to be achieved, the Railway lands being scattered in small patches all over the country, the actual output depends upon a number of factors e.g. type of land, availability of irrigation facilities near to the Railway land, capacity of the farmers to invest in essential inputs such as fertilisers improved seeds, etc. In view of this, it is not possible to assess correctly the output from the cultivation of the surplus Railway land. However, it is roughly estimated that on an average a yield of about 9 maunds could be achieved per acre, provided all facilities for irrigation and other inputs are available.

**Development of Grape and Citrus Cultivation**

**1965. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to invite a foreign expert to give advice in the development of grape and citrus cultivation;

(b) who is the expert and from which part of the world he is coming; and

(c) how long the expert is likely to stay in India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) and (b). Yes; steps have been taken to obtain an expert under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Programme for advice in the development of grape cultivation and another expert from Australia under the Colombo Plan for assisting in controlling the Citrus-dieback disease. The names of the experts becoming available are not yet known.

(c) Both the experts are expected to stay in India for six months.

**Agricultural Land**

**1966. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Statement by the Chairman, Food Corporation of India, disapproving conversion of agricultural land for industrial sites; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to implement this suggestion?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) The Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has expressed the view that it is wrong to utilise valuable agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

(b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have already been advised to ensure that acquisition of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes is not resorted to except when absolutely essential or unavoidable.

**Agricultural Production**

**1967. Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have utilised the services of the Farmers

forum for stepping up agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the co-operation received from the forum during 1964-65?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) and (b). There has not been any particular collaboration of Farmers' Forum with Government for stepping up Agricultural Production during 1964-65. However, Bharat Krishak Samaj being one of the organisations representing the Farmers gets itself associated with some such activities.

**खाद के रूप में बाल का प्रयोग**

1968. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा :**
**श्री तु० राम :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 अक्तूबर, 1965 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि मनुष्य के बाल में 17 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन होता है और इस लिए अन्न की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए इस से अच्छी किस्म की खाद बनाई जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)** : (क) जी, हां । नाइयों की दुकानों से प्राप्त मनुष्य के बालों में लगभग 12 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन होता है, किन्तु यह उन मिश्रित रासायनिकों रूपों में होता है जो भूमि में गलने के प्रतिरोधी हैं और इस लिए पौधों द्वारा आसानी से उपयोज्य नहीं हैं । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में बालों के विश्लेषण के लिए प्रक्रिया की गई है जिस के द्वारा उस सामग्री को चूर्ण बना दिया जाता है और नाइट्रोजन का मिश्रण आसान हो जाता है और तब यह फसल को बढ़ाने में प्रभावशाली सिद्ध होता है ।

(ख) हरदोई शहर में मनुष्य के बालों को इकट्ठा करने के लिए सरकारी प्रादेशिक कृषि स्टेशन द्वारा एक आन्दोलन चलाया गया है । प्रस्ताव है कि इसका चूर्ण बना कर खाद के रूप में उपयोग किया जाये । हरदोई में कर्मचारियों को इसकी प्रक्रिया प्रदर्शित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ।

इस सामग्री को खाद के रूप में उपयोग करने में ये कठिनाइयां हैं :—(1) सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना और (2) इकट्ठा करने की लागत ।

**सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम**

1969. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा :**
**श्री तु० राम :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उसके आरम्भ से अब तक राज्यवार कितने केन्द्र खोले गये हैं तथा कुल कितना क्षेत्रफल इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आया है ;

(ख) बिहार राज्य में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना क्षेत्रफल आया है और उस में कौन कौन सी फसल पैदा की गई है ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भिन्न भिन्न फसलों के अधीन, देश में प्रति एकड़ औसत उपज की तुलना में प्रति एकड़ पैदावार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)**: (क) सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए चुने

हुए जिलों और खण्डों की संख्या और खेती के क्षेत्रों के राज्यवार निर्धारित कार्यक्रम का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L.T.—5317/65]

(ख) आशा है कि बिहार में वर्तमान वर्ष (1965–66) के अन्त तक सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 7.73 लाख हैक्टरों का कुल क्षेत्र इस में आ जायेगा । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत के कार्य द्वारा चुने हुए जिलों की समस्त फसल के अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करना है, विशेष रूप से खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन की बढ़ोत्तरी पर जोर दिया गया है । बिहार में, चुने क्षेत्रों में उगाई मुख्य खाद्यान्न फसलें धान, मक्का और गेहूं हैं ।

(ग) सघन कृषि क्षेत्रों में उपज की बढ़ोत्तरी का कोई पृथक् निर्धारण अभी नहीं किया गया है । सघन कृषि क्षेत्र जिलों में इस कार्य के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है, यह व्यवस्था सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम में मौजूद व्यवस्था के आधार से मिलती जुलती है ।

**पटसन की खेती**

1970. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा :**
**श्री तु० राम :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटसन की प्रति एकड़ उपज कम है और किस्म घटिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य में पटसन की प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने तथा किस्म सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

**विवरण**

बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार के सहयोग से पटसन की प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने तथा किस्म सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

**प्रति एकड़ उपज में वृद्धि**

(1) पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पटसन की सघन खेती पर जोर दिया गया है ।

(2) पटसन बीज की उन्नत किस्मों से समस्त पटसन उगाये जाने वाले क्षेत्र को परिपूर्ण करने के लिए एक योजना चालू की गई है । पटसन की लगभग 3 लाख एकड़ भूमि की पटसन की उन्नत किस्मों से परिपूर्ण कर दिया गया है ।

(3) उन्नत पटसन बीज की वृद्धि करने के लिए एक योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड उत्पादकों को उन्नत पटसन के बीजों पर 20 रुपये प्रति मन सहायता के रूप में दिये जाते हैं ।

(4) कोसी परियोजना से सिंचाई की उपलब्धि के अनुसार सघन कृषि जिलाकार्यक्रम पुर्निया के 6 खण्डों तथा सहारसा के एक खण्ड में शुरू किया गया है और इसे पूर्णिया के 30 खण्डों में और सहारसा के 10 खण्डों में बढ़ा दिया गया है । पटसन क्षेत्र की लगभग 2.00 लाख एकड़ भूमि सम्भवतः इसके अन्तर्गत आजाएगी ।

**किस्म सुधार**

(1) उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों से पटसन क्षेत्र की वृद्धि ने पटसन की किस्म में धीरे-धीरे सुधार किया है ।

(2) चूंकि सड़ाना ही पटसन की किस्म को सुधारने का एक मुख्य साधन है, सन्

1954 से 50 प्रतिशत की सहायता से सड़ाने वाले छोटे कच्चे तालाब बनाये जा रहे हैं और अक्तूबर, 1965 तक 6638 तालाब बन चुके हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिहार सरकार द्वारा उन्नत पटसन सड़ाने वाले तालाबों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार लागत का 25 प्रतिशत सहायता देगी और शेष 75 प्रतिशत मध्यकालीन ऋण के रूप में दिया जाएगा।

(3) सूत के क्रमीकरण में पटसन उत्पादकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए पर्यटनशील दलों को बिहार भेजा जाता है।

(4) सड़ाने के दौरान पटसन के बन्डलों को ढकने के लिए सीमेंट की शिलाओं का प्रयोग शुरू कर दिया गया है ताकि सूत के रंग में सुधार हो सके।

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**Long Staple Cotton**

**1971. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
**Shri N. P. Yadab:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the acreage under long staple cotton in Maharashtra has gone down during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The reduction in the area was mainly due to the fact that the wells in the Deccan Canal area had insufficient water to take up planting of Deviraj (170-Co. 2) cotton in the months of April and May.

(c) The State Government of Maharashtra have sanctioned a scheme for supplying polythene bags for raising transplanted cotton at sobsidised rate of Rs. 10 per 1,000 bags. This method saves considerable quantity of water during hot season.

**सफेद चीनी**

1972. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ चीनी कारखानों ने गंधक (सल्फर) का प्रयोग किये बिना ही सफेद चीनी बनाने में सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) देश में सभी चीनी कारखानों ने प्रतिवर्ष कितनी गन्धक (सल्फर) का उपभोग करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि देश के अन्दर बनने वाली सत प्रतिशत चीनी गंधक के प्रयोग किये बिना ही बने तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चड्ढाण)** (क) जी नहीं ; तथापि, राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर ने गंधक (सल्फर) का प्रयोग किये बिना सफेद शर्करा का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया तैयार की है। इस प्रक्रिया का परीक्षण मैसूर राज्य की शर्करा फैक्ट्री में वाणिज्यिक पैमाने पर किया गया था। और काफी अच्छी सफेद शर्करा तैयार की गयी थी।

(ख) 1964–65 के मौसम में लग-भग 19,000 मीट्रिक टन।

(ग) 1964–65 में गंधक की खपत और भाव के आधार पर लगभग 50 लाख रुपये।

**Consumption of Fertilisers in Rajasthan**

**1973. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
**Shri Karni Singhji:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in Rajasthan during each

of the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the consumption is likely to increase largely in the Rajasthan Canal area; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The requisite information is given below:

(Figures in M. Tonnes)

| Kind of Fertilisers | Year 1961-62 | Year 1962-63 | Year 1963-64 | Year 1964-65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphate of Ammonia . | 8,367 | 10,449 | 10,528 | 12,425 |
| Urea . . . . | 1,044 | 1,617 | 1,166 | 3,826 |
| A.S.N. . . . . | 1,264 | 984 | 778 | 6,351 |
| C.A.N. . . . . | 1,652 | 4,50 | 11,608 | 18,579 |
| TOTAL . | 2,800 | 3,983 | 5,327 | 9,829 |

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Import of Fertilizers**

**1974. Shri Linga Reddy:**
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers to be imported during the Year 1966-67 to enable the farmers to grow more foodgrains;

(b) the quantity likely to be made available indigenously; and

(c) whether necessary foreign exchange is being made available to import the required quantity of fertilizers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The present estimates of imports and indigenous production for 1966-67 are as under:

| | (in tonnes Nitrogen) |
|---|---|
| Imports | 3,50,000 |
| Indigenous production | 4,00,000* |

(c) So far Foreign Exchange of the order of Rs. 16.10 crores has been allocated for the import of a part quantity. The question of additional allocation is under the consideration of the Government.

**Shipping Cooperation of India**

**1975. Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of net profit to operational earnings of the Shipping Corporation of India has been declining over the last few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are the general rise in the:

(1) Bunkers costs

(2) Port and berthing charges

(3) Cargo handling rates

*Estimates made by the Fertiliser Committee (1965).

(4) Ship repair charges due to general rise in the cost of labour and materials

(5) Increase in expenditure on Staff.

**Agartala Airport**

1976. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agartala Aerodrome being near the border is not safe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that regular flights to and from Assam are essential for the supply of civilian as well as defence needs; and

(c) if so, whether any new aerodrome is proposed to be constructed there at a safe place?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination.

**घोड़ों और खच्चरों का आयात**

1977. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार प्रतिवर्ष कितने घोड़ों और खच्चरों का आयात करती है ;

(ख) उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है ; और

(ग) ऐसे पशुओं की आवश्यकता देश में ही पूरी करने के उद्देश्य से कृत्रिम गर्भाधान से वैज्ञानिक साधनों द्वारा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):** (क) और (ख). 1964-65 से 1965-66 की अवधि में असैनिक सरकारी कार्यों के लिए 1,70,824 रुपए की लागत के 21 घोड़ों और घोड़ियों के आयात के लिए लाईसेंस जारी किये गयेथे। विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण असैनिक सरकारी कार्यों के लिए घोड़ों व गधों के आयात को हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जहां तक सैनिक आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ राज्यों में प्रजनन क्षेत्र खोले गये हैं और सेना की घोड़े व खच्चर सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के विषय में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए कुछ स्थानों पर "आर्मीस्टडो" की स्थापना की गई है । पशु चिकित्सक की निगरानी में घोड़ों व खच्चरों के विषय में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की प्रणाली को व्यवहार में लाया जा रहा है । जहां तक अन्य आवश्यकताओं का प्रश्न है, , घोड़ों के विषय में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की प्रणाली इतनी कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुई है जितनी कि गायों के विषय में। घोड़ों की संख्या बिखरी होने के कारण यह तकनीक उपयुक्त नहीं समझी गई है ।

**Supply of Fertilisers to Mysore**

1978. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers needed by Mysore to meet its demand during 1965-66;

(b) the quantity supplied by the Central Government up-to-date; and

(c) the steps taken to make Mysore self-sufficient as regards fertilizers by stepping up the production in the present fertilizer factory and by the sanction of the additional fertilizer factory at Mangalore?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

(Figures in tonnes)

| Kind of fertilisers | Demand for 1965-66 | Allotments made for the period April.-Dec. 1965 | Quantity supplied till 21-11-65 against allotment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 85,00<br>73,864* | 76,900 | 69,660 |
| Urea | 30,000<br>10,778* | 16,996 | 10,876 |
| Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate | 15,000<br>6,583* | 3,112 | 1,214 |
| Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | 28,000<br>16,341* | 20,790 | 13,111 |
| Ammonium Phosphate | 6,000 | | .. |
| Nitro-phosphate | 4,800<br>400* | .. | .. |
| Ammonium Chloride | 1,000 | 1,000<br>(65-66) | 603 |

*These demands are for I.A.D.P. and I.A.A. (Kharif and Rabi Programme) for 1965-66.

(c) The reference to the present Fertiliser Factory is presumably to the Belgula Fertilizer Factory which is a State Government Undertaking. Government of India has no information about the expansion of this Factory. The scheme to establish a fertiliser factory at Mangalore is under consideration. F.A.C.T. Alwaye have been asked to prepare a detailed project report. The factory may come up either at the end of the Fourth Plan or at the beginning of Fifth Plan in case the economics of setting up a plant at Mangalore *vis-a-vis* other considerations are favourable.

### Tribal Research Institutes

**1979. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has observed in his last Report that the Tribal Research Institutes have not made any progress during the last fifteen years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the problem of the Tribal people to adjust and integrate themselves to the surrounding industrial life would be one of the subjects for these Tribal Research Institutes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) The last report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relates to the year 1962-63. This has referred to shortfall in expenditure but has indicated where some good work has been done and where further progress might have been achieved. There is no categorical mention in this report that the Tribal Research Institutes have not made any progress during the last fifteen years.

(b) and (c). The Tribal Research Institutes in States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, which have a sizeable population of Scheduled Tribes and where major power, irrigation and industrial projects have sprung up during the course of the First, Second and Third Plans, are already seized of the problem. A

special study is made by them about the impact of industrialisation on the psychology, social behaviour and economic conditions of the tribals and how they can adjust and adapt themselves to the changing environment.

**Ore carrying Roads in Mysore**

**1980. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ore carrying roads in Mysore in respect of which compensation has to be paid by the Central Government; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in not making the payments in full upto-date?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Six roads.

(b) the Member is presumably referring to the grant offered by the Government of India for the development of roads in Mysore State intended to facilitate iron ore traffic. The Government of India had agreed to offer a sum of Rs. 244.24 lakhs as a grant for these roads. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 64.66 lakhs was paid to the State Government upto the end of 1963-64. The payment of another sum of Rs. 80.83 lakhs to the State Government has been authorised during the current financial year.

Payments are authorised as soon as claims for reimbursement are received from the State Accountant General. The time lag in the payments made to the State Government is due to the payments being related to the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

**West Coast Road**

**1981. Shri Linga Reddy:**
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the estimated cost of the West Coast Road and the stage at which the work is at present in the Mysore State?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Prior to the integration of Goa into the Indian Union, the West Coast Road was designed to pass through Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. The road in these three States was previously estimated to cost Rs. 10.54 crores. The revised estimated cost of the road in these States recently approved by the Government of India is Rs. 17.17 crores. Besides this, the Government of India accepted, in April 1965, Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.35 crores for the development of the West Coast Road in Goa and the adjoining areas in Maharashtra and Mysore. The Central liability for the development of the whole West Coast Road is thus Rs. 22.52 crores as shown below:

| State/Union Territory | Total Central liability | |
|---|---|---|
| | As accepted now | As accepted for Goa and adjoining areas |
| | (Rupees in crores) | |
| 1. Maharashtra . . . . . | 5·34 | 0·35 |
| 2. Goa . . . . . | .. | 3·60 |
| 3. Mysore . . . . . | 8·09 | 1·40 |
| 4. Kerala . . . . . | 3·74 | .. |
| TOTAL . . | 17·17 | 5·35 |

2. Out of about 175 miles of the road in the Mysore State, the road portion in 70 miles has been completed in all respects. The remaining 105 miles are in various stages of progress. The outstanding items in this length are land acquisition in some stretches, second coat of metalling, black-topping and few minor drainage works.

3. Out of 29 major and minor bridges, 25 have been completed, three are in progress and one is yet to be taken up.

4. The expenditure reported by the Government of Mysore to have been incurred on the West Coast Road in the Mysore State upto the end of September, 1965 is Rs. 540.30 lakhs.

**Nord-262 Aircraft for I.A.C.**

1982. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri Bade:**
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to purchase French-made two-engined turbo prop aircraft 'Nord 262' for the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient features of the aircraft; and

(c) how it compares with the Dakotas?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Corporation has provided for the purchase of a suitable feeder route aircraft in its 4th Five Year Plan and Nord 262 is one of those to be considered. Nord 262 is a turbo prop aircraft with a seating capacity of 25 to 26 passengers. It is stated to be capable of operating to airfields to which Dakotas can operate. Its optimum economy is on sector lengths of about 200 statute miles.

**Tube-wells**

1983. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of State and private tubewells are rendered idle every year by their electric motors being burnt out;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is due mainly to the frequent fall in voltage of the electric current supplied; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to remedy this defect?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Quite an appreciable number of State and private tubewells in different States are occasionally rendered idle temporarily by their electric motors being burnt out.

(b) The main reason for burning of the motors is fluctuation in the voltage. However, even in the case of low voltage the motors would not burn out provided they are fitted with starters equipped with over-current and no voltage protection and the starters are maintained in a proper manner.

(c) The low voltage condition prevailing in many rural areas is mainly due to inadequate size of conductors, inadequacy of the existing distribution system, etc. The main bottlenecks in improving the voltage condition is the difficult supply of transformers. The matter was considered at the Conference of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards held in November, 1965 and it was stressed that all the Boards should take adequate steps to ensure that the voltage condition in rural areas is improved. The State Governments are also being asked to ensure that the electric motors are invariably fitted with well-equipped starters and that the culti-

vators are given proper guidance at the time of installation in regard to proper up-keep of the starters and the motors.

**Private Poultry Farms**

**1984. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many private poultry farms are functioning in India with more than 20,000 birds; and

(b) the financial and other assistance given by Government to these farms considering the fact that there is a large demand for eggs and table birds?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) There is only one private poultry farm called "Arden Farms" in Mehrauli, New Delhi with more than 20,000 layers.

(b) Financial assistance to private poultry farms is given by the concerned State Governments or by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The "Arden Farms" has got a loan of Rs. 2.75 lakhs from the State Bank of India. This is being reimbursed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

**List of Scheduled Castes**

**1985. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Peruvannan Sangham and the Kerala Vettuvar Sangham have requested for the inclusion of Peruvannan and Vettuvar communities in the Scheduled Castes List;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their claim; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) to (c). At present the Perumannan and Vettuvan communities are scheduled in parts of the State of Kerala. Representations have been received for scheduling them for the whole State. The whole question is under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Scanvenging Conditions Enquiry Committee**

**1986. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state how far the recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee have been implemented in the different States and the Union Territories?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** Copies of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee Report were forwarded to all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and Ministries of the Government of India for their active consideration and speedy implementation. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee have to be implemented by local bodies under the supervision of respective State Governments. There are about 223 recommendations, action on which has to be taken on a phased basis. The local bodies have to draw up phased programmes and implement the recommendations over a length of time according to local conditions, and the recommendations are in various stages of implementation in different parts of the country. In some States the unclean practice of carrying head loads has largely disappeared. On account of the prevalence of a system of customary rights, private scavengers in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., parts of Madhya Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Delhi are resisting the acceptance of the use of wheel barrows for fear that this might lead to municipalisation of scavenging services and private sanitation. A Committee under Shri Malkani has already been set up to study the problem of such customary rights and make recommendations to Government.

Grant of financial assistance to State Governments for the scheme of introduction of wheel-barrows has been liberalised following the recommendations of the Malkani Committee.

### दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानें

1987. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में निश्चय कर लिया है कि दिल्ली में राशन के गेहूं तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के वितरण के लिए किन्हें दुकानें दी जायेंगी, ; और

(ख) ये दुकानें कब तक खुल जायेंगी ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चड्ढाण)** : (क) जी हां। कुछेक मामलों को छोड़ कर, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानें चलाने के लिए पार्टियों का चुनाव पूरा कर लिया है ।

(ख) राशन की दुकानें 8 दिसम्बर 1965 से चालू हो जाऐंगी। दिल्ली में सांविधिक राशन-व्यवस्था लागू करने के लिये यह तारीख निर्धारित की गयी है ।

### Pre-vocational Training Scheme

**1988. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Himatsingka:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently entered into an agreement with the U.N. Agencies to implement Pre-vocational Training for children of the age group of 11-14 years;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its utility; and

(c) the contribution of the U.N. Agencies towards the lay-out on the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5318/65].

### Loss of Foodgrains

**1989. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made of the amount of foodgrains lost in transit during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 so far;

(b) if so, how much has been lost during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce this loss of foodgrains?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan)**: (a) and (b). The accounts for transactions by Government relating to foodgrains are maintained for financial and not for calendar years. The quantities of foodgrains lost in transit during each of the financial years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below:

| Year | Quantity lost in transit (in '000 tonnes) | Percentage which the loss bears to the total quantity purchased during the year. |
|---|---|---|
| 1962-63 . . . . . | 31·7 | 0·74 |
| 1963-64 . . . . . | 31·7 | 0·55 |
| 1964-65 . . . . . | 24·2 | 0·31 |

(c) While some transit losses are inevitable and inherent in the arrangement for handling and transport of foodgrains, a number of steps to minimise the losses have been taken. These are:

(i) Security measures at the time of loading and unloading have been tightened up.

(ii) Escorts are provided during transit between loading points (Docks|Railway Stations) and godowns, where necessary.

(iii) Weighment is done both at the time of despatch and receipt.

(iv) Prompt and vigorous action is taken to pursue tenable claims against the Railways.

(v) Responsibility is fixed on transport contractors if the road transit losses are attributable to them.

**Education of Blind Children**

**1990. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the integrated scheme of the Education Ministry, a plan for education of the blind children was formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao):** (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

***son Et Lumire* at Red Fort, Delhi**

**1991. Shri Subbaraman:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the show of *Son-et-lumiere* at Red Fort, Delhi is exhibited by Government directly or through some agency;

(b) if by the latter, which is the agency; and

(c) the expenditure involved in either case?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The show is being run by the Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport. It is, however, proposed that since it is a commercial show the Tourism Corporation recently set up should run it in future.

(c) The total cost including the salaries of staff, electric consumption, replacement of lamps and valves and the expenditure on publicity and promotion is about Rs. 8,500 per month against an average income of Rs. 49,000 per month in the months of April, May and June this year. The cost will be about the same if and when the Corporation runs it.

**Unani Dispensaries under E.S.I. Corporation**

**1992. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unani dispensaries/hospitals are being run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, their number, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao):** (a) and (b). Arrangements are made for treatment through systems other than allopathy under the Employees State Insurance Scheme at places where a sufficient number of persons ask for treatment under a particular system and that system is recognised by the State Government concerned. No Unani hospital is being run under the Scheme. However, in Greater Bombay five Insurance Medical Practitioners (Unani) have been appointed under the Scheme by the Government of Maharashtra and their clinics are utilised by insured persons preferring Unani treatment.

**Handicrafts Corporation in Kerala**

1993. **Shri Warior:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to set up a Handicrafts Corporation to function as a Central Marketing Organisation of handicrafts;

(b) whether the Central Government have any proposal to disband the "Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society"; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Government of India are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Japanese Power-Tillers**

1994. **Shri Ram Swarup:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import Japanese power-tillers with air-cooled 8-10 H.P. diesel engine found suitable for both tilling and pumping water from wells for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the total number to be imported; and

(c) their allotment, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) 867 machines.

(c) Keeping in view the requests received, the allocation of these machines between the State Governments and the Institutions is as under:—

| Name of State | Nos. |
|---|---|
| Assam | 40 |
| Gujarat | 70 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 40 |
| Maharashtra | 20 |
| Nagaland | 4 |
| Orissa | 136 |
| Punjab | 30 |
| Rajasthan | 3 |
| Tripura | 5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 70 |
| West Bengal | 137 |
| Tractor Training Centre, Hissar. | 2 |
| Agrl. University, Jabalpur. | 10 |
| TOTAL: | 667 |

In addition, 300 machines are being imported for stock and sale in Mysore, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

**Transport to Assam**

1995. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have informed the Centre that under the present rail-*cum*-road and rail-*cum*-river transport arrangements, freight rates to Assam have increased further and this has caused the State to bear extra expenditure by about 10 crores of rupees annually;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to give relief to the State?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). No com-

munication has been received by this Ministry from the Government of Assam on this subject. The question of adjusting freight structure on Road and River routes in that region is, however, under Government's examination.

**Tuticorin Harbour**

**1996. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
**Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Technical Advisory Committee for Tuticorin Harbour project has suggested certain modifications in the detailed project report prepared by the Chief Engineer and Administrator;

(b) if so, the nature of the modifications suggested; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The principal modifications suggested by the Technical Advisory Committee to the detailed project report prepared by the Chief Engineer and administrator, Tuticorin Harbour Project, are as follows:—

The Committee felt that there would be no necessity to make any provision for oil traffic in the first stage of development.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Harbour Board to provide for facilities in the deep sea harbour for fisheries traffic as well, the Technical Advisory Committee, in consultation with the representative of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, recommended certain facilities for handling deep drafted trawlers in the major port itself. The location of these berths is being studied on the model. The cost of providing these facilities would be met by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

In view of the fact that bulk carriers are coming into greater use in Indian waters and as they may be used for salt, fertilisers, coal, etc. the Committee felt that the foundations for two berths should be designed for eventual deepening to provide 35 feet draft provided the extra cost is within reasonable limits. The berths are located where deep water is already available.

The recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee are under the consideration of Government.

**गेहूं का आटा**

**1997. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि आजकल दिल्ली के बाजार में बिकने वाले गेहूं के आटे में थोड़े दिनों के बाद कीड़े पैदा हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) किन स्थानों से दिल्ली में आटा लाया जा रहा है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) :** (क) और (ख): ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । किस्म नियंत्रण का समुचित रूप से ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली में आयातित गेहूं सामान्यतः बम्बई और कांडला बन्दरगाहों से आता है और यह गेहूं स्थानीय आटा मिलों को दिया जाता है जो कि आटा बनाकर बिक्री के लिये देती हैं ।

**Milk Returned by D.M.S. Depots**

**1998. Shri Jedhe:**
**Shri V. T. Patil:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of milk which was returned as unsold by the various milk depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme, Depot-wise, in Delhi/New Delhi during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1965;

(b) how much of it was found as unfit for re-sale and the cost thereof;

(c) the reasons for this loss; and

(d) the action taken to avoid it?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). Milk bottles are issued in accordance with the quotas of card holders registered at various milk depots. Some milk is returned as all the card holders may not always draw their full quota under the 'cash and carry' system.

Information regarding milk returned unsold is not being maintained depot-wise. A statement indicating the total quantity of milk returned unsold from all the milk depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme for the period 1-1-1965 to 31-10-1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5319/65]. Milk returned unsold from the milk depots is not issued again but is reprocessed and converted into skim milk powder, ghee, butter, etc. The question of any loss in conversion of liquid milk into skim milk powder, ghee, butter, etc., does not arise. However, watch is kept on the milk returned from various depots and quotas are adjusted as per requirement.

**Breakage of Bottles in D.M.S. Depots**

1999. **Shri Jedhe:**
**Shri V. T. Patil:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wastage of the Delhi Milk Scheme milk, Depot-wise, on account of breakage of bottles in transit during the period from the 1st January to the 31st October, 965; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to minimise this loss in future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Information regarding breakage of milk bottles is not being maintained depot-wise. A statement indicating the total number of milk bottles broken in transit and the quantity of milk lost as a result for the period 1st January, 1965, to 31st October, 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5320/65].

(b) Breakage of bottles cannot be avoided altogether. Action is, however, taken against the staff responsible for breakages by mishandling.

**Pilferage of Fire Extinguishers from D.T.U. Buses**

2000. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 183 fire extinguishers were found pilfered from the Delhi Transport Undertaking buses at the time of annual stock-taking;

(b) whether any inquiries have been instituted into these losses; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) As a result of enquiries, departmental action including termination of services, recovery of pecuniary loss and stoppage of increments was taken against some employees. Two persons were prosecuted by the Police and one of them was convicted.

**Delhi Milk Scheme**

**2001. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has been running at a loss since beginning and this loss has been increasing year by year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The main reason for losses incurred by the Scheme is that whereas the cost of procurement of milk has been rising year after year, the selling prices of milk and milk products have for a long time been lower than the costs of procurement and processing.

(c) The selling prices of milk and milk products have now been fixed on a more realistic basis. This is likely to reduce the Scheme's losses very considerably during the current year. The Scheme is expected to eliminate its losses during the year 1966-67.

**Agro-Industrial Corporation**

**2002. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of an Agro-Industrial Corporation; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Agro-Industrial Corporations are proposed to be set up in some of the States with Central participation in the equity share capital. So far, the Governments of Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have formulated the proposals.

The Board of Directors of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation has been set up and the Central Government have given their consent to the issue by the Corporation of capital to the value of Rs. 1,00,00,000 (1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each to be issued for cash at par). The Madras scheme is likely to be implemented soon.

**Assistance to Madhya Pradesh**

**2003. Shri Wadiwa:**
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
**Shri A. S. Saigal:**
**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**
**Shri Parashar:**
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**
**Shri Uikey:**
**Shri Chandak:**
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
**Shri Nardeo Snatak:**
**Shrimati Minimata:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the serious difficulty experienced by the Madhya Pradesh Government in the past years in regard to their ways and means position by continued short payment of short-term loan for agricultural purposes by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh brought to the notice of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in October, 1965 that their ways and means position was adversely affected because of the inadequate short term loans sanctioned to them for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides during 1964-65. The State Government also stated that even during the current financial year the position was not satisfactory.

Short term loans are sanctioned to the State Governments for purchase

of fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides for distribution of these inputs on credit to the cultivators. The advances are intended for providing taccavi loans to the cultivators and not to serve as ways and means advances.

The following short term loans have been sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh since 1961-62:

1961-62—Rs. 234.94 lakhs.
1962-63—Rs. 154.39 lakhs
1963-64—Rs. 135.00 lakhs.
1964-65—Rs. 306.62 lakhs.
1965-66—Rs. 475.60 lakhs.

It will be seen that there has been progressive increase in the quantum of short term loans sanctioned by the Government of India to Madhya Pradesh since 1963-64. In 1963-64, the State Government came up with a request for short term loans only towards the close of the financial year. As the budget provision was nearly exhausted by that time, a short term loan to the extent of Rs. 135 lakhs could only be sanctioned to them. During 1965-66, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has received a fairly large amount of short term loans, representing about 16 per cent of the total budget provision of Rs. 30.0 crores of the Department of Agriculture for this purpose.

In addition to the short term loans sanctioned by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, short and medium term credit provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Madhya Pradesh was as under:

1960-61—17.87 crores
1961-62—18.43 crores
1962-63—19.73 crores
1963-64—24.99 crores
1964-65—27.85 crores
(advance data)

The quantum of credit provided by the Co-operatives has also been progressively on the increase since 1961-62.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been advised to take suitable measures to ensure that adequate credit flows from the Co-operatives. The matter is under further correspondence with that Government.

**Regional Research Centre**

2004. **Shri Wadiwa:**
**Shri A. S. Saigal:**
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**
**Shri Parashar:**
**Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:**
**Shri Ulkey:**
**Shri Chandak:**
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
**Shrimati Minimata:**
**Shri Babunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have since acquired land for handing over to the Government of India for the establishment of a Regional Research Centre of the Forest Research Institute and colleges at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the extent of land acquired; and

(c) the progress made so far in the establishment of the centre?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government have intimated that, out of about 257 acres selected for the proposed research centre, they have so far acquired 231.86 acres for handing over to the Government of India.

(c) The Central Public Works Department have been requested to prepare the estimates, which are awaited.

**Permit for Plying Stage Carriage Bus in Kerala**

2005. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notification for a *pucca* permit has been issued in the

Kerala Gazette for plying a stage carriage bus on the route Aliyoor-Badagara-Lokanarkar in the Calicut district of Kerala;

(b) whether pending this notification, a temporary permit has been granted to one of the applicants to ply on this route;

(c) the number of times the temporary permits were granted to this operator during this year and for what periods;

(d) whether in granting the temporary permit in October, 1965 the item was included in the agenda of the Regional Transport Authority;

(e) if so, whether notice of this item was given to operators likely to be affected; and

(f) whether under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, a temporary permit to an operator can be given pending decision of a pucca permit for the identical route?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (e). The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

(f) No.

**"एक बार न खाओ आन्दोलन"**

2007. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :**
**श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
**श्री बड़े :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "एक बार न खाओ" अपील के फलस्वरूप देश में अनुमानत: कितना अनाज बचने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) सप्ताह में एक बार अनाज न खाने अथवा एक समय कुछ भी न खाने के फलस्वरूप देश में अनुमानत: कितना अनाज बचने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) एक बार न खाओ आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चड्ढाण):** (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री की अपील के प्रत्युत्तर में कितने लोग जो वास्तव में एक बार भोजन नहीं खायेंगे या सप्ताह में एक समय अथवा अन्य किसी अन्तराल में खाद्यान्नों का उपभोग नहीं करेंगे अथवा इसके फलस्वरूप खाद्यान्नों की कितनी सम्भावी बचत होगी इसका अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) "एक बार न खाओ" आन्दोलन का खूब प्रचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने यह आदेश भी जारी कर दिये हैं कि सोमवार, के अपराह्न को किसी समय से रेस्टोरेंटों, खान-पान गृहों आदि को बन्द रखा जाए । अन्य राज्य सरकारों से भी प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे प्रत्येक सोमवार को किसी समय से रेस्टोरेंटों, खान-पान गृहों आदि में केवल अनाज रहित साधारण कलेवे देने और सप्ताह में अधिकतर रातों में बिना अनाज के खाने देने सम्बन्धी इसी प्रकार के आदेश जारी करने की औचित्यता पर विचार करें ।

**Drought conditions in the Country**

2009. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an emergency relief plan has been proposed in view of the widespread drought in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plan submitted to the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the same has been approved; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) and (b). A discussion was held in the Planning Commission to identify the problems arising out of the drought conditions in the country and to pinpoint the areas where emergency relief or supplies will have to be organised.

(c) and (d). A committee of officers under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning Commission has been appointed to go into the details of the programme and maintain coordination between the Ministries concerned.

**Conservation of Wild Life**

**2010. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. F. Bourliere, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and other experts, who were invited by Government and who recently met have made several recommendations for conservation of wild life;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) to (c). We have not so far received any recommendations from the Team which has concluded its visit to India. The Standing Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life discussed matters regarding wild life conservation with this team, who were on their way to Bangkok to attend a Seminar.

**Tourist Centres at Nangal and Bhakra Dam**

**2011. Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for the development of Tourist Centres at Nangal and Bhakra Dam in Punjab has not been utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the scheme to construct an office of tourist centre in front of the proposed bus stand at Nangal has been considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: (a) and (b). The Third plan for Tourism of the Central Government included a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the development of tourist facilities at Gobindsagar (Bhakra Dam) and Rs. 3 lakhs for a Tourist Bungalow at Nangal. The Scheme envisaged construction of a tourist hostel and restaurant, and provision of boating and other facilities for aquatic sports at Gobindsagar.

In 1962, it was decided with the concurrence of the Ministry of Works and Housing and the C.P.W.D. to entrust the execution of the scheme at Gobindsagar to Bhakra Dam Administration who were requested to formulate plans for this purpose and send the same to this Ministry. In the meantime, it was also felt that provision of facilities at Gobindsagar should be undertaken on an integrated basis. The Town and Country Planning Organisation was therefore requested to prepare a Master Plan. The proposals which had already been received from the Bhakra Dam Administration were found to be at variance with the facilities provided in the Master Plan and therefore it became necessary to reconsider the whole matter in the light of the proposals received from the two organisations. However, while these were under revision, Emergency on account of the Chinese aggression was declared and Bhakra being a security area, a fresh review of the proposals from security angle became necessary.

For taking a final decision about the location of the various facilities, maintenance and future expansion etc. a meeting of the representatives of the

Himachal Pradesh Government, Punjab Government, Central Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Transport, and the Bhakra Dam Administration was convened in February, 1965. In accordance with the decision taken at this meeting plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs for a restaurant at Gobindsagar have been finalised and the land has been acquired. However, the construction work could not be taken up due to the conflict with Pakistan. The provision of Rs. 12 lakhs made in the Third Plan could not therefore be utilised. The scheme has now been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Tourism.

The scheme for construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Nangal was considered in 1963. In view of the existing accommodation facilities at Nangal which are considered to be adequate and on the advice of the Government of Punjab it was not considered necessary to build another Tourist Bungalow there. The scheme, was therefore, dropped. A Class II Tourist Bungalow was constructed at Nangal during the Second Plan and the Central Government met 50 per cent of its cost.

(c) and (d). The Central Government or the Government of Punjab have had no proposal to construct a building for the tourist office in front of the bus stand at Nangal.

**Marketing of Eggs and Fruits in Delhi**

**2012. Shri Himatsingka:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration's scheme for cheap marketing of eggs, fruits and vegetables through co-operatives has run into trouble; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A scheme for the collection, grading and marketing of eggs and poultry through the Delhi Consumers Co-operative Whole-sale Store Limited was approved by the Government of India on 17th September, 1965 at an initial estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs which was intended to be advanced as loan to the Society. The Delhi Administration are arranging for funds for this scheme through supplementary grant. Meanwhile they have been advised to meet the expenditure from their personal ledger account.

No scheme for marketing of fruits and vegetables in Delhi has been approved by the Government of India. According to available information, this is being organised by a co-operative society.

**Tribal Blocks in Rajasthan**

**2013. Shri DhuleshwarMeena:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal blocks opened so far in Rajasthan since the submission of the Dhebar Commission's Report; and

(b) the number of tribal blocks proposed to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Nine. Four more T.D. Blocks are to be started during this year.

(b) This has not yet been decided.

**Controller, Central Radio Stores Depot, New Delhi**

**2014. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received about the anti-Indian activities of the Control-

ler, Central Radio Stores Depot, Civil Aviation Department, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No such complaint of a direct nature has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistance to Punjab for Minor Irrigation Works**

**2015. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government for allocation of funds for minor irrigation works in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Punjab Government's latest request for additional allocation of funds for minor irrigation schemes is under consideration. However, in order to accelerate the minor irrigation schemes in the Punjab State, an additional allocation amounting to Rs. 50 lakh was made to the State Government in May, 1965. This is in addition to the original outlay of Rs. 199 lakh agreed to for minor irrigation schemes during 1965-66.

**Superphosphate Fertilizer**

**2016. Shri Brij Basi Lal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the supply as compared to requirement of superphosphate fertilizer in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to control the production and distribution of this fertilizer;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of this fertilizer in U.P. and Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to over come this shortage?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5321/65].

**महाराष्ट्र को छोटे सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए सहायता**

2016. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह महाराष्ट्र राज्य में छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दे जो चालू वर्ष में देने का उसने वचन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) और (ख). राज्यों को उनकी योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता वर्ष के शुरू में दी जाती है और बेड एण्ड मील्ड एडवांस मासिक आधार पर दिये जाते हैं लेखे का समंजन वर्ष के अन्त में किया जाता है । अतः महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा योजना के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए सहायता मांगने का यह अवसर नहीं है । फिर भी, अन्य राज्यों के साथ ही महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी आपत्कालीन खाद्य उत्पादन अभियान के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई के लिए योजना की सीमा से अतिरिक्त धन की मांग की है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है ।

**Food Production**

**2016-B. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to introduce improved agricultural implements and machinery to step up food production has been approved; and

(b) whether the scheme envisages the setting up of a factory in the public sector for this purpose

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) A scheme for popularisation of improved agricultural implements on subsidy basis (Pilot Project) has been approved by the Planning Commission in principle as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) No.

**Tamilnad Mathuvar Mathia Community**

**2016-C. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleasd to state:

(a) whether any representation on behalf of the Tamilnad Mathuvar Mathia community has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the important points raised therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that the members of this community suffer from many disabilities in the society;

(d) if so, the nature of such disabilities; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the points made in the representation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) to (e). A representation was received from the Tamilnad Maruthuvar Mathiya Sangam and the main demand made therein was the inclusion of the maruthuvar community in the list of Schedu'ed Castes and grant of facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes to them. The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा माल रोक लेना**

**2016-D. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरा :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, और अक्तूबर, 1965 में भारत ने सभी जहाजरानी कम्पनियों को हिदायतें दी थीं कि वे पाकिस्तान पत्तनों पर जाने से पहले भारत के लिए भेजा गया सभी माल उतार दें ;

(ख) क्या इन हिदायतों के बावजूद भी कोई जहाज भारत के लिये भेजा गया माल पाकिस्तान ले गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत को भेजा गया कितना माल इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान ले जाया गया ; और

(घ) जहाज किस कम्पनी का था ?

**परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हमारे यह निवेदन करने पर भी कि वे पहले भारत आयें दो विदेशी जहाज अर्थात् "सिलिवीज" और "इसाकों" पाकिस्तान गये ।

(ग) इन दो जहाजों में भारत भेजा गया माल जो पाकिस्तान में उतारा गया, इस प्रकार है :—

| | |
|---|---|
| सिलिवीज | 44 टन |
| इसाकों | 855 टन |

(घ) "सिलिवीज" हालैंड बम्बई — कराची लाइन का है और "इसाकों" लाइबेरिया ट्रिस्टीनों का है ।

12.02 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, ETC.

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Sir, I lay on the Table—

(1) a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 296/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th July, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5307/65.]

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961:—

(i) G. O. (MS) No. 246/PW published in Kerala Gazette dated the the 21st September 1965.

(ii) S. R. O. No. 375/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th October 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5308/65.]

(3) a copy of Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5309/65.]

### NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 352/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th September, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5310/65.]

### RULES UNDER FOOD CORPORATION ACT ETC.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D R. Chavan):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964:—

(i) The Food Corporations (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1439, in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1965.

(ii) The Food Corporations (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1528 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5311/65.]

(2) a copy of Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Cor-

[Shri D. R. Chavan.]

poraton for the year 1964-65, along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5312/65].

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Twenty-eighth Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Oaths Act, 1873. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5313/65].

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**12.03 hrs.**

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**Shri A. C. Guha** (Barasat): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—North East Frontier Railway.

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**12.3½ hrs.**

## PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE (EXTENSION TO DELHI)* BILL

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, to the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, to the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I introduce† the Bill.

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**12.04 hrs.**

## MOTIONS RE: (i) FOOD SITUATION AND (ii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS —*Contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kishen Pattnayak to reply to the debate on drought.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): At what time is the Minister going to reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** Immediately after him.

**श्री किशन पटनायक** (सम्बलपुर) : 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी और साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों के लिए पूंजीकरण की सुविधायें जब तक इन दोनों चीजों के प्रति कृषि मंत्रालय का और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है । यह अच्छी बात है कि कृषि मंत्री दावा करते हैं कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक हिन्दुस्तान अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा, जितना खाद्यान्न हिन्दुस्तान को चाहिये उतना खाद्यान्न वह पैदा करने लग जाएगा । आजादी के 24 या 25 साल के बाद अगर हमें अपनी जरूरत का खाद्यान्न मिल जाए तो देर होने पर भी यह अच्छी बात है ।

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

लेकिन क्या यह हो सकेगा ? इस में मुझे सन्देह है । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि सरकार गम्भीरता के साथ कोई योजना इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए बना रही है । इसका कारण यह है कि कल जब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा कि छोटे किसान को और पिछड़े इलाके के किसान को लगान से, नहरी लगान से, कर भार से मुक्त किया जाएगा या नहीं तो प्रधान मंत्री ने इसके जवाब में यह कहा कि यह विषय तो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन आता है, यह तो उनके करने का है । अगर इतनी बड़ी समस्या के प्रति सरकार के सोचने की गति इस तरह की है तो मेरा यह सन्देह दृढ़ीभूत हो जाता है । अगर सरकार चाहती है कि पैदावार-वृद्धि की योजना बनाई जाए तो राज्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर योजना कमिशन की तरफ से एक कृषि नीति तय की जानी चाहिये । कृषि नीति में क्या क्या चाहिये, उसका सारा विवरण तय करके एक योजना का एलान शीघ्र ही हो जाना चाहिये । अभी तक जो बुनियादी गलती कृषि योजना में रही है वह वह रही है कि किसान को कभी भी योजना का केन्द्र नहीं बनाया गया है । कृषि पैदावार में अगर आप वृद्धि चाहते हैं तो योजना का केन्द्र आपको किसान को बनाना होगा । जब तक इस सत्य के प्रति हम लोग ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक सारी हमारी योजना गलत हो जाएगी । इसका कारण यह है कि कृषि पैदावार की अर्थ नीति औद्योगिक पैदावार की अर्थ नीति से बिल्कुल अलग है । कृषि अर्थ नीति में सब कुछ किसान है । किसान ही पूंजी है, किसान ही श्रम है और किसान ही मैनेजर है । इसलिए अगर किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी तो पैदावार भी नहीं बढ़ सकती ।

यहां बहस में काफी मांग की गई है कि दामों में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये । अनाज के दामों में वृद्धि होगी तो किसान को कुछ पैसा मिल जाएगा, कृषि में पूंजीकरण का कोई रास्ता निकल जाएगा । लेकिन दामों को हम अनिश्चित सीमा तक नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि खरीददार का भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा । इसलिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप में नहीं बल्कि परोक्ष रूप में किसान को सुविधायें पहुंचाई जानी चाहियें । किस तरह से सुविधायें पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये, इसके लिए मैं कुछ प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखूंगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि किसान पर लगान बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सम्भव न हो तो जितने पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उन सारे पिछड़े इलाकों के किसानों को नहरी लगान से बिल्कुल मुक्त कर दिया जाए, लगान से और नहरी लगान से मुक्त कर दिया जाए ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि किसान जो शहरी चीजें खरीदता है, जो मैनुफक्चर्ड आर्टिकल्ज खरीदता है उन के दामों को घटाना बहुत जरूरी है ।

अगर इन चीजों को हम हासिल कर सकते हैं, किसानों का लगान माफ कर सकते हैं, नहरी लगान बिल्कुल माफ कर सकते हैं, शहरी चीजों की कीमतें घटा सकते हैं तो किसान की आर्थिक हालत कुछ अच्छी हो सकती है । अगर उसकी आर्थिक हालत अच्छी हो जाएगी तो वह ज्यादा पूंजी कृषि पैदावार में लगा सकता है ।

क्या कारण है आखिर कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रति एकड़ पैदावार है वह जापान या अमरीका या और देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ? उस का कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे किसान कम मेहनत करते हैं । हमारे किसान उतनी ही मेहनत करते हैं, या शायद ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, जितनी दुनिया के और स्थानों पर किसान करते हैं । किन्तु हमारे किसान के पास दो चीजों की कमी है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था । एक तो खेती के लिये पानी का अभाव और दूसरे खेती में लगाने के लिये पूंजी का अभाव । अगर किसान की

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

खेती के लिये पानी और किसान के घर के लिये पूंजी इन दोनों चीजों की व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की पैदावार की प्रगति बहुत जल्दी बढ़ सकती है । इसी लिये मैंने कहा कि 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी देने की व्यवस्था और साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों के लिये पूंजीकरण की व्यवस्था, इन दो कामों के लिये आप के पास क्या योजना है । खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री इस बात को अपने जवाब में बतलायें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज जो योजनायें बन रही हैं वे किस ढंग से बन रही हैं । मेरी राय में आप की योजनायें बिल्कुल जिलेवार होनी चाहियें । ताकि सब को पता रहे उस के बारे में कि आप सारे देश के लिये जो पांच साल की योजना बना रहे हैं उस पांच साल की योजना में उस के जिले में आप कितनी पैदावार की वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं । इसी तरह से हर जिले के प्रतिनिधियों को मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि उनके जिले में इतनी वृद्धि होने वाली है और उस वृद्धि के लिये आप ने क्या व्यवस्था और क्या इंतजाम किया है ।

इसी तरह से एक और बात के ऊपर आप की नजर जानी चाहिये कि कोई न कोई अफसर आखिर में जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा या नहीं । अगर आप पांच साल की योजना बनाते हैं और उस योजना में मान लीजिये कि मेरे जिले में इतनी वृद्धि की योजना आपने बनाई है, तो पांच साल के अन्त में या एक साल में जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये अन्त में यदि उतनी वृद्धि न हो तो उस के लिये आप किस को जिम्मेदार ठहरायेंगे । आप को उस जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति को भी तय करना चाहिये । वह या तो बी० डी० ओ० होगा या फिर जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट होगा । अगर उस योजना में उतनी वृद्धि नहीं होती है या योजना ठीक तरहसे नहीं चली है तो पांच साल के बाद उस जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट को या उस बी० डी० ओ० को दंड देने की कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । जब तक आप दंड देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप की सारी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बिल्कुल बकवास बन कर रह जायेंगी । आप दंड की व्यवस्था जरूर कीजिये चाहे आप जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को दंडित कीजिये चाहे बी०डी०ओ० को दंडित कीजिये, या चाहे किसान को ही कीजिये ।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सिंचाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर करीब डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है सिंचाई के ऊपर । सरकार की पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की योजना छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के द्वारा थी । यह आप का लक्ष्य था । लेकिन मुझे सन्देह है कि एक करोड़ एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन को छोटी सिंचाई योजना से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। उस का कारण यह है कि जितनी भी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें बनती हैं वह बेकार हो जाती हैं या बहुत गलत ढंग से बनाई जाती हैं । या फिर जो लोग उस के जिम्मेदार रहते हैं वे पैसा खा जाते हैं । पैसे का इस्तेमाल ठीक तरह से नहीं होता और सारी की सारी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें बरबाद हो जाती हैं ।

पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर कितनी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें हुई हैं और उन से जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए उतना क्यों नहीं मिला इस के ऊपर मैं चाहता हूं कि एक बड़े पैमाने पर जांच समिति बिठाई जानी चाहिये, और उस जांच समिति के जो नतीजे निकलें उस हैसियत से अगली योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये और पिछली योजनाओं में जो गलतियां हुई हैं उन में अपराधी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

आखिर में मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् से उम्मीद करूंगा कि वह इस के बारे में बतलायें कि वह 26 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई के लिये क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं; दूसरे गरीब किसानों के घर पर पूंजीकरण हो सके इस के लिये वह क्या

व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। और तीसरे यदि योजना में कंस्योर हो या योजना की पूर्ति न हो तो उस में किस को दंडित करेंगे ।

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a marathon debate; in spite of the fact that we had three full days this House had to sit overtime.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): You will win the marathon race.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Even then, many hon. Members who were anxious to participate in this debate could not get the chance. This only shows how much this House is concerned over the food situation in the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** 75 Members have taken part, and at least 75 Members wanted to speak.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** You have been pleased to remark that 75 Members had participated and 75 more wanted to partcipate in the debate. With regard to the assessment of the current situation which I made in the opening speech, some criticism have been made by a certain section that I have attempted to exaggerate the deficit. Another set of criticism is to the effect that I have under-estimated the shortfall. In dealing with a situation like this, there is always a conflicting pull: one is to under-estimate the deficit so that a panicky situation may not be created in the country; the other approach to the problem is to place before the country the real situation and call upon the people to make the necessary sacrifices, to observe the necessary discipline, so that it might be possible for us to get over this difficult situation. I chose the second alternative and therefore it is that I tried to place before this House and the country as realistic a picture as it was possible for me. Even though various points of view have been put forward, it has been accepted that we are facing a difficult situation, a situation which never existed before, because of the failure of the monsoon. It is easy to find fault and throw the blame on this or the other, but what is important with regard to the present situation is that the country will have to pass through the next seven or eight months where the food availability will not be sufficient to meet the entire needs of the community. And that is why I emphasise this aspect: for the purpose of meeting the situation, it is necessary to take all possible steps to increase the availability. That availability can be increased firstly by intensifying our effort within the country to produce as much more as possible, utilising all the resources available.

I placed before this House the various steps which we have undertaken or which we propose to undertake for the purpose of increasing production within the country. But as I already emphasised, in view of the fact that moisture is much less than what would be necessary for the purpose of having assured crops, all our efforts would only be marginal.

In this context, some hon. Members took the posture that we should not go in for imports, particularly under P.L. 480. While appreciating the reasons advanced by them that we should be self-sufficient and particularly for a country like ours it will not be in the interests of the economy and perhaps of our self-respect also that we should go on continuously depending upon imports, we should also be realistic with regard to the present situaton. I would request hon. members to realise what would be the implications if there is a real shortage and who would suffer when there is a scarcity and short-fall. It is not we members here who would suffer. Once scarcity conditions begin to persist, it would be the people in the lowest rung of the ladder who would be affected first and it would go on progressively affecting the other sectors. So, when hon. members want me to take the risk of not importing

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

anything and carry on with what we have, they are really asking me to play with the lives of the poorer sections of the people. That will have to be realised. I am not prepared for that. Even if there is self-respect at stake, at this time I attach greater importance to the lives of the poorer sections of the people. That should be safeguarded first. Whatever might be the ideologcal and other issues involved in it, as Food Minister responsible for the administration of the food economy of the country, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept this advice that we should give up imports, whether under PL 480 or through other arrangements. On the other hand, it is going to be my effort to get from outside sources as much as possible. It is only by increasing our availability from outside sources that we will be able to tide over the situation. I hope the House would appreciate it, and more than that, the country would appreciate this attitude apart from otheh matters which are brought into the picture.

Unfortunately, some of us have an attitude that anything coming from USA is wrong, whether it is PL 480 or any suggestion whatsoever. So, we are not in a position to take a detached judgment. We always try to find out from which source the suggestion comes and condemn it immediately. I shall deal with this aspect when I come to the question of self-sufficiency. But I would like hon. members to keep this in mind that as far as we are concerned, we are motivated by what is in the best interest of our country. To the best of our judgment, we try to take decisions which we consider to be in the interests of the country. We may be wrong, but to accuse us saying that we are taking a particular decision because there is pressure from USA or somebody else is a wrong approach and if I may say so an inferiority complex approach. I want to assure the House that we are strong enough to resist any pressure and we are not going to take any decision which is against our interests simply because there is pressure from any quarter whatever. I would like hon. members to keep this in mind. When they say there is going to be pressure, it is also an insinuation that the government is likely to yield to the pressure against the interests of the country. If that pressure is in the interests of the country, that pressure should be welcomed rather than resisted. This aspect has to be kept in mind in taking those decisions.

Since I spoke about the food situation in this House, there are a few silver linings in the dark sky. One is the widespread and heavy rains in the southern part of the country, particularly in Madras.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya** (Basti): I said it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I know the hon. member is good in anticipating things. Only he did not anticipate with reference to himself. That is quite a different matter altogether. I am glad this rain has come about even though it has flooded certain parts of Madras State. Still in the present context, flood is welcome rather than drought.

It has improved the situation to a certain extent in that part of the country but, unfortunately, that rain is restricted to Madras and the border areas adjoining Madras. I hope and trust that it will spread to other parts of the country also and to a certain extent ease the difficult situation existing in the country. Even if the rains should come now and should be widespread, even then what we have got to realise is that we are going to face a difficult situation in the country.

Another factor which is encouraging is that in spite of the difficulties with regard to import of foodgrains under PL 480 it still continues to be coming into the country at the rate of 5,00,000 tons every month and, also, it looks as if, whether this is going to be increased or not, the

United States Administration is aware of the critical situation in the country, the situation arising out of the failure of the monsoons (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I am not going to make any prophesy about what is going to happen, but whatever might be the situation the Government and the country should pull together and see that this difficult situation is met and met successfully.

Sir, in the long debate that took place various points of view have been expressed, but in spite of the varied suggestions which have been made, and sometimes conflicting suggestions also, certain facts have come into focus. One thing is, with regard to the present critical situation, hon. Members from various parts of the country emphasised the need to take various measures to meet the situation, particularly in the States from which they come. The second point is that, apart from any other thing, it is necessary for us to reach self-sufficiency. Some people tried to find out some contradiction in this approach. When we say self-sufficiency, it does not mean that tomorrow or even the next year it should be possible for us to become self-sufficient. It is an impossible task. It is not as if the Food Minister at the Centre or in the State is King Canute to order the tides to recede or to advance. It is going to be a slow process about which I shall talk when I speak about the agricultural production programme. But with regard to the various measures which have to be taken to tide over the present situation, I again want to emphasise one aspect of it, that this can be tided over only with a programme of controlled distribution and restrained and disciplined consumption. That is most important.

It is in this context that hon. Members will have to view the proposal that we should have statutory rationing in the urban areas, particularly, immediately in the cities with a population of one million and above and within the next few months to see that other urban areas with a population of one lakh or more are also brought under statutory rationing. Some people seem to think that because we are going through a difficult situation, this is also difficult. I respectfully submit that this is the only way to tide over, to meet these difficulties and the situation.

What is the implication underlying, what is the rationale behind this statutory rationing in the urban areas? If it is allowed free, whatever surplus is available in the rural areas and in the various areas, naturally, would flow to the area where there is a higher purchasing power and where they will get higher profits out of it. We all know, and hon. Members have emphasised this aspect, that in spite of our 15 years of planning the purchasing power in the rural areas has not increased to any considerable extent, it has not improved. On the other hand, whatever developmen has taken place it is confined to the urban areas and the industrial area. Therefore, a higher purchasing power is in the urban area and the industrial area.

Therefore, if left free, the grains, which are in short supply, will flow towards these urban and industrial areas and to that extent the rural areas and the poorer sections will be left to suffer. That is why it becomes necessary to cordon off these urban areas and high purchasing pressure pockets, control distribution there and restrict the consumption there so that greater quantities are available in the rest of the areas. That is why in the interest of the rural areas and the poorer sections of the people it becomes necessary to cordon off these areas.

At the same time, there are poorer sections within the urban areas also and even they will not be able to take advantage of the available quantities if prices should shoot up on the sis of demand and supply. Therefore a free market and free movement of all

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the supplies would only lead to increase in prices and only the richer sections being in a position to purchase at that high level of prices. That is why in the interest of the poorer sections it becomes absolutely necessary for us to cordon off these areas and that is what we are insisting on.

In spite of the difficulties which some of the State Governments are putting forward in the implementation of this programme, I am happy to inform the House that all the State Governments are now aware of the difficult and critical situation and they are trying to co-operate with us in this as far as possible. But we have also to realise that when we talk about the State Governments, after all, the State Governments have to function with a given administrative machinery and the administrative machinery does not have the same confidence and efficiency in all the States. That will also have to be taken into consideration. But, in spite of that, the critical situation requires an earnest effort on the part of every State Government to fall in line so that statutory rationing will be introduced in all the urban areas.... (*Interruption*). Particularly in the context of sharing the surpluses and the shortages, it becomes necessary that in the urban areas, whether they re situated in the surplus State or in the deficit State, the quantum of distribution to each individual is the same whatever might be the location of these urban areas. Therefore for the purpose of seeing that there is an equitable distribution of the available foodgrains, it becomes necessary to have controlled distribution and that could happen only with statutory rationing.

As far as other areas are concerned, in the present context every State Government will have to agree to make an assessment of the present situation and to see that surpluses are shared in an equitable manner. The surpluses are not the traditional surpluses as they existed before because of the monsoon failure. Some of the States which are traditionally surplus have become deficit and in the present context some of the States which used to be deficit comparatively are in a better position. Therefore a new assessment will have to be made and wherever there are larger availabilities, in the present context those larger availabilities will have to move to areas where there is scarcity today. This new assessment, therefore, will have to be made taking into account the production pattern that has come about in the present situation.

Therefore, we are starting consultations with the various State Governments for this purpose and the first conference is taking place at Hyderabad on the 11th when the Prime Minister has also agreed to be present and when the Chief Ministers of the southern States and the Governor of Kerala would be participating. There we hope to discuss the situation which prevails in the southern States and take concrete decisions for the purpose of meeting the situation in the southern States.

I know the problem of Kerala, but the problem of Kerala also has to be looked into in the present pattern of production. Last year when we had a record production of 88 million tonnes with rice at the level of 30 million tonnes, it was possible to assure Kerala, from outside sources, that is, from Andhra Pradesh, Madras and import sources, a supply of six ounces for every individual. That is the advantage which Kerala has and which no other State has got today, that is, every individual in the State getting an assured supply of six ounces of rice and whatever they are prepared to purchase as far as wheat is concerned to the extent of six ounces.

The rice availability is going to be much less this year. The production is at a much lower level; therefore,

Kerala also will have to make some sacrifice. They cannot go on insisting that what we have been giving them during 1965 should always be made available to them, whatever might be the situation in other parts of the country. But all these matters are subject to discussion and I hope it should be possible for us to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this problem when we meet and discuss the situation in Kerala.

In the same way, we will have to discuss with other State Governments so that region by region it should be possible for us to arrive at a satisfactory solution and on the basis of these decisions it should be possible for the various State Governments to implement the decision with regard to statutory rationing and also the other distribution programmes which will have to be evolved.

In addition to this, it is necessary, as I had already indicated, to take various measures with regard to the situation which had arisen out of the drought conditions. Not merely food scarcity but there would be other difficulties and other problems also arising out of it. I had detailed some of them during my opening speech. We are now going into these various problems in detail and are trying to take steps for the purpose of meeting and solving those problems. I particularly emphasise the problem of children.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Fodder.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** First I would deal with the problem of children to which attach the greatest importance. We had a preliminary discussion with the Finance Minister also with regard to this problem and I am glad that the Finance Minister, in spite of the difficult resources situation, has agreed to give high priority to the children's programme and with the co-operation of the various international agencies also we hope to launch a large programme of children's welfare. Though we are starting this under this critical situation, my hope is that this looking after our children, will become a permanent features of the country. Also, the problem of nursing and pregnant mothers will have to be tackled along with it. This will be a composite programme.

Then, with regard to fodder and drinking water also, within the last few days, we have taken concrete steps by alerting the various Forest Departments for the purpose of collecting fodder in the various forest areas and also for the purpose of tiding over the difficult drinking water situation which might arise in the various parts of the country. These areas will have to be identified and concrete steps will have to be taken. We are on the job.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह प्रबन्ध सारा कागज पर ही हुआ है । राजस्थान में या पंजाब में कहीं भी पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** When the hon. Member is in charge, perhaps, he will be able to produce water out of paper; but I am not able to do it. That will be the job left to the leader of that party.... (*Interruption*).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ । कहीं पानी पहुंचाया हो तो कहो ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In this context I want to make this assurance, particularly to the Members coming from the various States, that when I mentioned the names of certain States, it was not as if I am unaware of the difficult situation existing in the other States. It was as an example that I gave that I mentioned a few names. I found Andhra Pradesh, particularly, taking offence against the non-mention of Andhra and their State not being in the roll of honour with regard to the deficiences and these difficulties. I can assure that I

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am very well aware of the situation which exists in Andhra. As a matter of fact a large contiguous area in the various States has developed this scarcity in an intensive way. Those are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and the adjoining area of Rayalaseema in Andhra and the adjoining areas in Mysore also. This is the large basin which has developed intense scarcity.

**Shri A. P. Sharma** (Buxar): Bihar also.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not as if in the other States there are no scarcity pockets. There are scarcity pockets in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Therefore, when I say this, I say it with reference to the intensity.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): Which State is left out after mentioning these names?

**Mr. Speaker:** Only mine is left out.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Punjab and Assam have been left out.

Therefore, it is not a question of names being mentioned; it is a question of taking sufficient measures to meet the situation in the various scarcity pockets. We are aware of these pockets and we shall try to do as much as possible. While we are tackling this short-term problem, the current situation, this is a warning to us that we should take care of long term problems also to increase our production potential and produce more, so that we become self-sufficient as early as possible.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): The Prime Minister and the Food Minister promised that self-sufficiency would be reached by 1965. What efforts were taken?....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is with reference to this I want to speak to the House in some detail because ultimately it is not the talk of self-sufficiency which is important, but what are the concrete steps that we are formulating for the purpose of reaching self-sufficiency that is important. Whether the steps we are contemplating are adequate or whether they fall short of the requirements is a matter which, I am sure, not only now but in future also, this House and the various State legislatures and the country as a whole will have to concentrate upon. That is why I think I should place before this House the programme which we have in mind for the purpose of reaching this self-sufficiency. We have fixed a target for this purpose, i.e., by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan we hope to become self-sufficient. When I mention this, I am sure the hon. members will say. "Oh, this is a very familiar term; by the end of the current Plan we are going achieve to self-sufficiency." I do agree that it is not a new desire which I have expressed. At the start of every Plan we have stated that we should have these agricultural problems solved and reach some stage of self-sufficiency by the end of that Plan; it is inscribed there in the First Plan document; it is stated in the Second Plan document; it has been declared in the Third Plan document also. But in spite of this desire—not that we did not allocate resources for that purpose; we have allocated the resources also, we did not reach the goal of self-sufficiency, which has been eluding us—what is important is that we should learn the lessons of these Three Plans and find out where we had gone wrong.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Prime Minister Nehru promised in 1951 that we would be self-sufficient in five years. Nothing has happened; 15 years have gone by.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is a continuous process. As a nation, if we cannot learn on the basis of past mistakes, on the basis of past failures, then there is no redemption for our

country; then we hve to write off ourselves. What is important is whether we are making a realistic assessment of our past failures and past mistakes and whether we are proceeding in the correct way.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** All the statistics are wrong.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. member may sit down. He can now listen to what the Minister says. We had been missing the hon. member for a few days.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** He is giving all false figures.

**12.45 hrs.**

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sure he will have sufficient occasions to ventilate his views on the floor of this House and more than that, before the people and seek a verdict. What is the use of interrupting me here?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Let him reply correctly.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. He cannot go on like this.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** If the exhibition of this behaviour will solve the problem, then I am prepared to give him full freedom to make a full exhibition here. But that is not the question. We are considering a national problem.

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त** : मंत्री महोदय जो मन में आया, वही बोल रहे हैं। उन को करेक्ट फ़िगर्ज़ देने चाहिएं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. member may please sit down.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि देश आत्म-निर्भरता से दूर भागता चला जा रहा है। आयात बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इसका कोई जवाब दें कि इस स्थिति में आत्म-निर्भरता कैसे आयेगी। आत्म-निर्भरता का उद्देश्य तो दूर भागता जा रहा है।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Let him give the target date. Let him give concrete proposals. Otherwise, what is the use of this 17½ hours' debate?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does the hon. member want me to adjourn the House? He cannot go on like this. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री बागड़ी** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हल्ला माननीय सदस्य नहीं मचा रहे हैं, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय हल्ला मचा रहे हैं।

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त** : इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज़ भूखों मर रहे हैं।

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बांसी): आन ए पायंट आफ़ आर्डर, सर। क्या माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रकार कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालने का अधिकार है? आप मंत्री महोदय को बन्द करा दीजिए। बस, जवाब हो गया।

**Shri Muthyal Rao** (Mahbubnagar): He is interrupting the proceedings of the House.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I am not interrupting the proceedings. I obey you, Sir.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am glad the hon. member has been pleased to obey the Chair.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Why should he remark like this? I have obeyed your order. He can continue his bluffing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. member goes on disturbing the proceedings.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Why should he make this comment?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is all in the game. It cannot always be a one-way traffic. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** While this House and the country are seized of this problem—they are naturally concerned with this—some hon. members think that, by merely interrupting the proceedings of the House and by shouting, they will be able to solve this problem. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : आप देश को भूखों मार रहे हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहाड़ खोदकर चूहा निकाल रहे हैं और वह भी मरा हुआ ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा): यह खाद्य मंत्री नहीं अकाल मंत्री हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I want to make this point clear. As for the purpose of carrying on the business of the House certain discipline and certain regulations are necessary so even outside also.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । मंत्री महोदय ने कुर्सी की बेइज्जती की है । वह यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यहां पर डिसिप्लिन आना चाहिए। डिसिप्लिन तो आप को करना है, मंत्री महोदय को नहीं करना है । मंत्री महोदय तो रोटी की बात करें। देश भखों मर रहा है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** even outside the country also, particularly to face this difficult situation, certain discipline and certain regulations are absolutely necessary. It is easy to create confusion anywhere; and particularly in the present context, if confusion is created in the country as a whole, the people who would suffer would be only the poorer sections of the people, as I have already emphasized. Therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to come together and concert measures for the purpose of getting over these difficulties and solving these problems. It is all right we can face the interruptions here; I only suppose that these interruptions and confusions would not be created outside the country because to face such a situation will be very difficult. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : आप कुर्सी छोड़ कर अलग हो जायें। यह स[illegible]ा हल हो जायेगी ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I was on the point of saying how are we going to see that we succeed in the quest for self-sufficiency. That is the most important thing. It is on the basis of the experience of the past that we want to draw up a programme which is open for discussions and which is open for criticisms. As far as I am concerned, I give this assurance that I am prepared to take every constructive criticism with regard to this programme and if any changes are necessary, I am prepared to make the necessary changes. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri M. R. Masani** (Rajkot): They are overdue.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवसा ) : आप ने कितनी बार विरोधी सदस्यों को बुलाया है ?

श्री बागड़ी : आप तो बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have considered this problem for the last one year and more, not as an individual but taking into account the advice of top scientists who are available in the country, of top agricultural economists who are available in the country and of top administrators who are available in the country; they have been meeting periodically to assess the situation, to review the situation, and to find out a formula, a programme which would take us towards self-sufficiency. Therefore, it is on this basis that we have formulated this programme.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और मंत्री महोदय सत्यनारायण की कथा सुना रहे हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. member goes on like this, I shall ask him to go out. He should maintain the dignity and decorum of the House.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Therefore, it is not a mere paper programme or a paper plan. It is based on the assessment of the situation and on a

critical analysis made by the topmost people available in the country in the field of science, economics and administration.

श्री बागड़ी : तभी भूखे मार रहे हैं देश को ?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Question.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** But even then, I am not prepared to say that this is something which should be accepted without any scrutiny whatsoever. The Members themselves may scrutinise it, and other experts also may scrutinise it, and we are prepared to have a look into it.

We had the experience of what we call the IADPD or intensive agricultural development programme districts Even though we had not succeeded to the extent that we had expected in increasing the programme in these areas, this programme has given us certain concrete lessons. We have had certain experience in these districts, and that has shown that while material inputs like seed, water, fertiliser, plant protection are all important, each by itself gives only a marginal result. If we have good seed but we do not have the other three material inputs, then the benefit that we derive is only marginal. Along with good seed, if we have water also, then it is something better; if we have water alone, then also the benefit is only marginal. If in addition to seed and water, we have enough of fertilisers, then it is much better, and with plant protection, it becomes a package. It is not as if the total result of all this is equal to the sum of the individual benefits which we derive if we use them in isolation; it is not A+B+C+D but it is 2(A+B+C+D) or 3(A+B+C+D) when we have it in the package. That is the lesson that we have learnt.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** May I ask one question of the hon. Minister in this connection?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I shall answer the question later on. If we want to get the optimum results with the material inputs that we have and with the resources that we have, then it is necessary to adopt this package programme. Taking these material inputs or resources in isolation, even though we may make all intensive efforts in the use of those material inputs, the return is only marginal. That is the lesson that we have learnt by the application of the intensive agricultural development programme in the various districts.

What we are now trying to see is whether by a larger and more intensive application of this package programme it would be possible for us to reach a level of production and have additional production which will meet the requirements. It is from this point of view that our scientists and our technicians and our administrators reviewed this programme and on that basis they have given us advice that if we concentrated our efforts in a given area where we have assured water supply and we have the necessary extension services also concentrated in that area, then it should be possible for us to achieve much better results than by merely dispersing our effort in a thin way throughout the country. It is not that no effort would be made in the other parts of the country. The general programme of development will go on, but we shall be concentrating our efforts in a definite area, in the intensive development area which we are trying to take up. For that purpose, they have given us an idea. It is no use trying with our traditional varieties which we have here. Even with the best of practices, with all the resources put in, the potentiality for yield of these traditional varieties is limited. For example, if we take up our traditional varieties of paddy even though they may stand on the field for five to six months, their maximum yield is limited to 3000 to 4000 lbs, whereas there are varieties available which give greater yield; those varieties can

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be evolved here also. If those varieties are used and the same agronomical practices and resources are given to the optimum extent, then the minimum production is at 6000 lbs. and we are able to reach even 8500 to 9000 lbs. With a new variety of paddy, I am glad to say that my own colleague the Deputy Minister in his own farm has been able to achieve a production of 8200 lbs. in one acre; this has been done with a new variety, with all the agronomical practices which are available for this purpose. Even in the worst of the farms, the minimum production has been round about 4000 to 5000 lbs.

I am glad to say also that another hon. Member of this House, Shri Karuthiruman is now growing this paddy in his fields. He is an experienced agriculturist, and he tells me that during the long course of his experience he has never come across a variety of this sort and it is likely to give him 100 maunds per acre when he is going to harvest it. Therefore, what we are trying to find out is to identify the varieties of foodgrains which would have this high-yield potential. I am glad to say that we have identified varieties for six major grains, namely paddy, wheat, maize, bajra, sorghum and ragi. We are now in the process of multiplying the seeds of these varieties. Our programme by the end of the fourth Plan is to reach 32.5 million acres or 35 million acres, and these 35 million acres represents about 50 per cent of the assured water supply area now or one-tenth of the net sown area. In these areas we are going to concentrate. These 32.5 million acres would require production of seeds and the fertiliser for this variety in order to yield the maximum would be in the range of 80 to 120 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. These would require plant protection also. These would require assured water supply also. Now, we are trying to identify each of these material inputs in order to ensure that they would be available in sufficient quantity and quality for these 32.5 million acres.

The seed programme is the most important thing. Without that, all the other measures would not give results. Therefore, we are trying to produce these seeds. We have had a seed farm programme during the Second Plan and the Third Plan also. I myself was responsible to have a large number of seed farms started in the Madras State with 25 acres and 50 acres. Our experience has shown that in the small areas it had not been possible for us to give sufficient technical attention to that, and sufficient technical advice for that purpose and the foundation seeds coming out of those seeds have been found to be below standards and the quantities also were limited, and, therefore, the multiplication of these seeds has become very difficult. That is why even though we have reached the distribution of these better seeds to a certain extent, still the quality has not been maintained and the quantities envisaged in the Third Plan have not been reached. It is because of this that we want to have larger farms where technical assistance can be concentrated, where the various equipment required for this purpose could be obtained. We are going in a big way to start many State seed farms. For this purpose, we have already appointed one Director-General of State farms with practical experience in farming and also with administrative experience. On this basis, immediately in Suratgarh we want to see that that farm is put into proper form and shape and is used in a big way for the purpose of producing quality seeds of the various grains. But that alone will not be sufficient. That is why our intention is within the next one or two years to have at least one State seed farm with round about 2000 to 5000 acres in each State, and to have seed multiplication of a sufficient order, which would give the foundation seed for the purpose of multi-

plying to the registered growers, for the purpose of having quantities which would be adequate to meet the requirements of these 32.5 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The process has started already. Even now, the multiplication of seeds is going on. During the next year we have fixed targets with regard to the areas to be covered by each variety of grain such as paddy, wheat and maize etc. I am assured that the programmes for the multiplication of seeds are going on according to schedule, and sufficient quantities of seeds will be available for the next year's programme. But during the next year, the area will on the whole be only about 4000 to 5000 acres. This will have to be multiplied four or five or six times by the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, a continuous effort will have to be made for the purpose of seeing that sufficient seed programme is undertaken in the country for the purpose of reaching the targets. But I can give this assurance that every effort is being made for the purpose of reaching these targets. If at a particular stage it becomes evident that foundation seeds are not adequate but suitable seeds are available outside the country, we shall not hesitate to spend foreign exchange for the purpose of getting this small quantity of foundation seed from outside, because this seed could be multiplied 20 or 30 times, and ultimately the yield from the farms would be 300 to 500 times the foundation seed which we would be acquiring from other countries. Therefore, a decision has been taken that the seed programme will be undertaken, and if any foreign exchange is necessary for this purpose, it would be made available in order to see that the seed programme goes through. This foreign exchange would also include foreign exchange with reference to seed processing equipment and the various other equipments which might be necessary for such State seed farms. Particularly, the USSR has expressed interest in equipping these State farms, and I hope to get massive assistance as far as these agricultural equipments are concerned, from these countries, and I hope that it should be possible for us to intensify our effort in this direction.

13 hrs.

Then, the seed will have no effect if we do not have sufficient fertilisers. It is here that the traditional appoach has to be broken because I know even hon. Members were asking, Why go in for new-fangled fertilisers? Why not have our green manure? Why not have our traditional compost? We will have these organic manures and we will use them. But we know the limitations of compost manure and green manure. The best compost will give you only one per cent nitrogen. Now, consider this aspect. These varieties require at least 80—100 lbs. per acre per crop. For having 100 lbs. of nitrogen with compost with a one per cent nitrogen content, we should have at least 5 tons of compost for every acre. First of all, the physical quantities will not be available. Even if they are available, it would be able to cover only about one-hundredth of the area in any particular village. These huge quantities cannot be transported from one area to another.

This is one factor. Another technical factor which will have to be taken into consideration is that this nitrogen cannot be fed all at once. The compost manure could be put only in the initial stages, and once they have been put, you cannot go on dumping this compost manure into the field; whereas for the purpose of getting the maximum results, at two other stages nitrogen will have to be fed to the plants, the tillering/flowering stage and the grain forming stage. Certainly you cannot go and dump these two-three tons of compost manure into the field. You will only perhaps spoil the whole field and submerge the plants entirely in that.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

That is why when we have to take to new varieties which require 80 to 100 or 120 lbs., to think in terms of compost manure is an impossible task. It is physically impossible to do. The quantities are not available. The application of nitrogen also becomes impossible. That is why it has become necessary to go in for concentrated fertilisers of the inorganic type. Therefore, if we want to take to these new high-yielding varieties, there is no option but to go in for artificial fertilisers. Hence even in our programme of an increased 32.5 million acres, we have to apply this; depending on compost manure will only lead to marginal increases. If we want to have a massive increase in production which will meet the situation, it can be only on the basis of use of fertilisers.

We may look into the experience of other countries which have reached these high levels of production. Leave alone the developed countries, the industrially developed countries where there is full literacy and all that. But even in backward economies like Mexico, Taiwan, Sudan....

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Taiwan is not backward.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These are instances of a backward economy where people are backward . . .

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Taiwan has attained self-sufficiency. It is a comparison which should put us to shame.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Let him kindly hear me. Just because I mentioned Taiwan, he need not stand up and interrupt.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** You must face facts.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have cited Taiwan as an instance of a country which has made considerable progress in the last few years. If that would not satisfy him, I do not know what would.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** They have the highest per acre yield of paddy in the whole world. Nothing backward about it. Let us learn from them.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Anyhow, a few years back, they were in the same position.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Now you are right.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is why I am citing these economies, to show that it is not only the USSR and US economies which have agricultural production at those high levels. There are other countries also which have done the same. How have they attained those levels of production? Not by using compost manure, cowdung. They are using that also. But it is only by the intensive application of fertilisers and the use of these new varieties that they have achieved these results.

Even in our own country, there are progressive farmers who have attained levels of production comparable to the best in any part of the world. How have they attained it? It is on the basis of these new varieties, new fertilisers, better plant protection programme and proper use of water.

Therefore, fertiliser is the key to an increase in production today. Once we ignore this, whatever other efforts we may make, it would only result in marginal increases. We will continue to be always dependent on others for feeding our people. Therefore, I attach the greatest importance to fertiliser availability. That is why this matter has been considered by the Planning Commission and by the Cabinet recently. We have taken certain decisions with regard to availability. If we have to put through this programme successfully, what would be the order of fertilisers required for the purpose—that has also been indicated in the paper circulated to hon. Members. Even in 1966-

67, we would require 1 million tonnes nitrogen and corresponding P205 and K20. The package programme has also to be based on this consideration. Fortunately, the Planning Commission and the Cabinet after full discussion have accepted the target of fertiliser required to put through the programme in the Five Year Plan.

Therefore, as far as that is concerned, the doubts have been removed. Some people had doubts whether this quantity of fertiliser would be required for the purpose of achieving the results. Fortunately, those periods of doubts are gone. Now a positive decision has been taken that we should see that availability reaches to the levels indicated for the purpose of putting through this programme. By the end of the Fourth Plan, we should reach 2.4 million tonnes of nitrogen and corresponding P205 and potash. A total quantity of nutrients of 4 million tonnes is absolutely necessary for the purpose of fulfilling this programme.

How to get this quantity of fertiliser is the next question. We already have factories within the country producing these fertilisers. Unfortunately, most of them are not working to full capacity; particularly this year, the capacity could not be reached because raw materials were not there. Raw materials were not there because foreign exchange was not available. One leads to another.

Therefore, now a decision has been taken that the existing factories and the factories which will come into production would be worked to full capacity, and the foreign exchange necessary for the purpose of importing the raw materails for running these factories to full capacity will be made available, taking into account the overall availability of foreign exchange.

In the interim period, it will not be possible to reach this level of production within the country. How to have the full availability of fertilisers? Therefore, the balance will have to be imported, and whatever foreign exchange required for this purpose will have to be found, even as foreign exchange will be found for all the defence needs. Food is as important as the defence of the country. Some people say it is more important because a hungry nation can never defend itself.

Therefore, after taking into account the indigenous production, the balance will have to be imported. Some people have criticised this approach and said, 'Why go in and spend foreign exchange in the import of fertilisers?' I tell them, the choice is whether you would starve and starve the millions of the people or give high priority to fertiliser, get it, and also produce it within the country to feed the millions of the people of this country.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** On a point of order.....

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am not yielding.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** An hon. Member is reading newspapers. He is learning English by reading them.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): I am just preparing for the next Bill. I am not reading newspapers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Such interruptions should not be there.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I agree that import of fertilisers would mean utilisation of foreign exchange continously. Therefore, it becomes necessary to build up capacity within the country which would produce enough of fertilisers to meet our needs. That is why the establishment of fertiliser factories is of the highest importance.

I am sure some of the hon. Members would immediately say: here is again US pressure for fertiliser fac-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

tories. It is not US pressure or anybody else's pressure, it is the pressure of circumstances here that needs more fertilisers to meet the situation. Therefore, if we are not in a position to produce the fertilisers in the present context, we have to create a situation in which the investment would come into the country for the purpose of producing the fertilisers within the country.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Somewhat belated.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** You have to choose between the two. Suppose foreign investment comes in and suppose they are able to make certain profit and it goes out of foreign exchange, what that would mean and also what it would mean to import fertilisers that we do not produce here, or if we do not produce fertilisers, what are the consequences of not having fertilisers and not having production also—all this will have to be seriously gone into. Therefore, every attempt will be made by the Government to see that more fertiliser factories come in as far as possible in the public sector and to the extent necessary in the private sector for the purpose of filling the gap, and whatever policy decision is necessary for that purpose is under the consideration of the Government of India, and I hope early decisions would be taken for the purpose of seeing that we establish more and more fertiliser factories within the country which would ultimately save foreign exchange and save the people also from starvation.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): The newspapers tell us that the decisions have already been taken yesterday.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I can ask the people to starve on the basis of ideology, but ultimately ideology and everything else is for the purpose of feeding the people. If on the basis of ideology we reach a stage where we are not in a position to produce enough, then that is the surest condemnation of that ideology. Therefore, today what is important is to have more fertiliser factories within the country. That exploitation will be much less than the import of fertilisers from outside the country, it will be much less harmful than asking the people to starve.

After all, in life various alternatives are available. The best alternative will have to be chosen. We cannot make ideal conditions and ideal choices.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Very belated.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Therefore, these decisions have always been taken, and therefore this will have to be taken and fertiliser is the key to the production, and this will have to be emphasized, and for this the House will have to make its choice, the country will have to make its choice, and that is the only way to go forward.

Then, along with this we have to have plant protection also because when we have these new varieties and high fertilisation, they are also susceptible to diseases and pests. (*Interruptions*). I will answer all of you later on.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** What about irrigation?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): I want to know from the hon. Minister what fertiliser can do without irrigation. What we need is irrigation, not fertiliser. You want to make the surplus areas surplus and the deficit areas deficit.

**श्री बागड़ी** : एक सवाल मेरा भी सुन लीजिए .. (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान को पानी देकर पंजाब को प्यासा मार रहे हैं ...

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am not yielding. Afterwards.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please sit down.

श्री बागड़ी: पाकिस्तान को पानी दे रहे हैं, पंजाब प्यासा मर रहा है ...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not yielding.

श्री त्रिय पुष्प : लक्ष्मीबाई मुंह घुमाकर खड़ी होती हैं ..

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Particularly the chemicals required for plant protection will also have to be produced within the country. Fortunately, we have already established sufficient capacity to meet the present needs, but it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the expanded programme when we go through the Fourth Plan, and to the extent fresh capacity will have to be established, we are already taking steps for the purpose of establishing fresh capacity, and therefore in the interim period if any chemicals have got to be imported, it has been decided by the Government that high priority will be given with regard to allocation of foreign exchange to import these pesticides also.

I now come to the point about which Shri Azad was very much perturbed, about water.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I am also perturbed.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do agree that all this will have no meaning if there is no water to back this up, it will be only throwing it into the waste. Therefore it is not merely making available water that is important, but making available water in sufficient quantities. Unfortunately, we have had very many irrigation projects which are only protective, which do not have sufficient capacity to have intensive cultivation. That is the main drawback in many of our irrigation projects. Not only that. The method of irrigation also, particularly the ancient systems of irrigation, was all right at that time, but for the new techniques the flow of irrigation from field to field is not beneficial for cultivation with fertilisers, and unless you have controlled irrigation, you will not be able to get the maximum out of it. And not only that. On the basis of this programme, it is not by taking one crop alone we would be able to go forward. Intensive agriculture would mean that wherever water is available, wherever we are having one crop we should have two crops, wherever we have two crops we should have three crops. It is from this point of view that we are trying to analyse—for which a cell has been formed in the Agriculture Ministry—to review the position of each irrigation system, to find out the water availability there, whether with that water availability it would be possible to have this intensive agricultural programme approach, and also to have multiple cropping in this area.

We find in many of these areas not only modernisation of the existing irrigation system is necessary, but development of minor irrigation sources within this command area also is important, so that a water balance would be reached for the purpose of having this multiple cropping. Therefore, we have already made certain investigations with regard to the existing irrigation systems in the Tanjore area and also in the Andhra area, and we have come to the conclusion that apart from building up field channels for every field so that it could be controlled, in these very areas minor irrigation will have to be developed so that the water balance is reached.

There is another problem which Shri Bagri raised. I do not understand his language, but still I suppose what he is worried about is this, that in the Punjab in spite of water being given, what has happened is this. Water is not only a creator, but also

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a destroyer. Whereas 3 million acres have been brought under irrigation, 3 million acres have gone out of use because of waterlogging. So, we have to be careful particularly about our irrigation systems. It is not as if you just throw water and get production out of it. It can also be a destroyer. There also it becomes necessary for the purpose of avoiding this waterlogging that we should develop these tube-wells in an intensive way in this area so that once we use the canal water, later on we pump out the water from undergound and use it for another crop. In this way, the balance is got.

Therefore, these are all matters which require to be gone into with regard to the existing resources alone, leave alone new resources which my friend is building up. I am sure he would have sufficient opportunity, sufficient resources, to build new sources, and we will give every support, but are we utilising the existing irrigation resources to the best advantage? No. Therefore, looking at the existing resources for the purpose of seeing that water-logging is avoided, for the purpose of seeing that water balance is reached for multiple cropping , will have to be gone into, and in the fourth plan period mainly irrigation will be concentrated in these areas for the purpose of building up water balance so that more and more land will come under multiple cropping instead of being content with one crop alone.

**श्री बागड़ी** : सौ बिजली के कूओं को कनेक्शन नहीं दे रहे हैं और रिश्वत मांग रहे हैं।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These new varieties, fortunately, are possible of this multiple cropping also; whereas the existing varieties can give long-term crops, these are fortunately short-term crops. Therefore, if lands are released early and resources also are released earlier for the purpose of planning another crop and water balance is reached and new varieties are used which are of shorter duration, it should be possible for us to have multiple crop in these very areas where there is assured water supply. Instead of one crop we should be able to get two crops and in places where we are able to get two crops, we can get an additional cash crop vegetable and so on. That is how the intensive effort will have to be made....

**श्री बागड़ी** : ट्यूबवैलों के कनेक्शनों के बारे में तो बताओ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Investments of this order will have to be made. New seeds would mean higher cost for the farmer; fertiliser of this order would mean higher cost for the farmer, using plant protection methods would mean higher investment and regulating the various channels would also mean higher investment. Unless sufficient credit is made available to the farmer to meet this investment programme, all these will be only paper plans. Therefore, we are trying to find what could be the source of credit for the purpose of meeting the massive requirement of investment by the farmer to put through this programme. I am glad my co-operative colleague is here. After a full assessment we have come to the conclusion that co-operatives alone will not be able to meet this amount of credit which would be made available to the farmer. Therefore we are in the process of finding out what other alternative arrangements should be made to supplement the effort of the co-operative sector not for the purpose of displacing the co-operative sector but to take care of the transition period. Co-operatives also may be able to gain sufficient strength and later on to take over the entire programme of credit. But in the interim period we are thinking in terms of an agriculture credit corporation to finance the needs wherever co-operative movement is weak so that there will be a supplementary credit agency available for this purpose. It is this package approach which we are trying

to formulate and implement: better seeds, heavier fertilisers, plant protection, water availability and credit. This is the main idea and it will have to be further formulated. The farmer should be ensured that his heavy investment could be borne by him even in a natural calamity and here crop insurance becomes inevitable. It is this package approach which I am trying to work out which ultimately would mean an intensive aproach to have a minimum additional production of 25 million tonnes. We could have only marginal increases in the other areas and that effort we are bound to make. We are bound to have new irrigation sources. These ideas would spread to other areas also. Therefore, the other areas are not going to be stagnant and they will also progress to a certain extent. But this intensive approach alone would lead us to results.... (*Interruptions*). For the purpose of seeing that extension services are also available in an intensive way we had to concentrate our efforts on better trained persons, better oriented persons and extension officials.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** What about anti-flood measures?

**श्री बागड़ी :** और ट्यूब वैलों के कनेक्शन के बारे में भी।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Extension also will have to be intensified and we are giving higher training for some of the village-level workers who would be located in those areas and who would be able to assist the farmers with higher-level techniques. That is the package approach which we are trying to make. In the same way in the production of fibre, of oil-seeds, etc. it is this package approach which we are trying to evolve.

Mere production of grains alone is not going to meet our food problem No doubt we will be able to fill our stomachs. If we want to have a balanced, healthy diet, other protective foods would also be necessary. Therefore, cattle development, poultry development and fisheries development—all these become important. Even with regard to cattle development and the key-village schemes which we have worked we have come to the conclusion that there also intensive approach is necessary. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मक्खी पालन, मुर्गी पालन, मछली पालन।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know what they gain by shouting so much. If that pleases them, it really does not lend respectability to the proceedings of this House. If the hon. Members do not like my speech they are at liberty to get away and not to listen to my speech. Since they are here I would respectfully plead with them to listen. If there are any doubts I am prepared to answer questions to the best of my ability.... (*Interruptions*). Later on, not now. Therefore, kindly do not interrupt.

With regard to cattle development also we have evolved a package programme and have taken about 42 intensive cattle development areas where higher milk yielding new breeds would be developed. In the same way we are taking intensive steps to develop poultry and for development of fisheries also. I cannot go into all those aspects now, and when the plan is formulated and is placed before the House I am sure they would be satisfied that we are trying to make an intensive effort in all these directions to solve the problem.

I do agree that all this would mean reorganisation of the administrative machinery to meet the needs of the country. We are quite well aware of it. That is why even though some hon. Members might think that a minister is going out of the way to criticise the existing system, but in the interest....

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** References were made to it with commendation.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** We support you; you have at least the courage to say those things.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In the interest of making these schemes a success, reorganisation and reorientation of the administrative machinery at the Central level and the State level and the District level is necessary. I may give this assurance to the hon. Members that it is from that point of view that we are trying to reorganise my ministry here. We have gone a long way in reorganising it and I will be able to present a picture some time, because this reorganisation is not so easy as I have to get over many hurdles and many sanctions will have to be obtained. We are in the process of satisfying the people that this is in the right direction. In the same way we are trying to have this new approach applied in the state machinery and at the district level. All these are under consideration. When I place before this House the new picture of the administrative machinery which we are trying to evolve subject to constructive criticisms, I hope it will give some satisfaction to the hon. Members that we have made an attempt in this direction also. Therefore, I fully agree that this will have to be taken into account. This scientific and technological approach will have to be backed by a massive research programme also. That is why we have reorganised the ICAR and we have made a scientist the head of that organisation. Scientists particularly in the agriculture sector have to be given proper remuneration and proper status for the purpose of improving agricultural research programmes. That also is under implementation. I say that all these efforts will produce some effect and will lead to better implementation of the programmes which we evolve because however good the plan might be on paper, ultimately it depends upon the intensity of the application, and the successful implementation of it will depend upon it. We are trying our best to make care of this also. Therefore, for people who are accusing us in this House as to why we are depending upon PL 480, for the satisfaction of those who are taunting us 'how long are you going to depend upon others for feeding the people' I can give this assurance that we have decided, the government have decided and the Prime Minister has declared on the floor of this House that agriculture will get the highest priority with regard to resources allocation even if there should be shortfall in the other sectors; the cuts may be applied to other sectors.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the allocation will not be cut down. On the other hand, we want to go a step further; if further resources are necessary, that would be allocated even to the detriment of the other programmes which we might make. This is the decision which has been taken by the Government; not individual decision, but a decision taken by the Cabinet, taken by the Government, taken by the Planning Commission, and I am sure this House and this country will endorse it. It is on that basis that we proceed.

With regard to allocations, it is not merely the internal resources which are important, but the foreign exchange component also is important, and it has been decided that even with regard to foreign exchange allocation, the highest priority will be given to agriculture next only to defence or equally with defence, whatever it might be. Once the importance is given, then there is no question of any programme failing for want of resources as such. Therefore, the material resources which would be made available should be matched by the man-power resources, with regard to quantity and quality. That is what we have got to attempt as far as this programme is concerned, and I want to make the position quite clear that we shall see that during the fourth Plan we concentrate our efforts on the agricultural sector and go forward in implementing this programme which, I feel confident, would lead us to self-sufficiency. But in the

interim period, I agree we are bound to go through—

**An hon. Member:** Individual (*Interruption*).

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This will not depend on any individual; once it is decided that this is the Government's programme, once we decide that this is the programme, we have the confidence that we are going in the right direction. The transitional difficulties, the interim difficulties, will have to be met in a bold way, and I would request this House and the country today to realise that while we are formulating this plan, I do agree that the present is a bleak prospect. My view is that while it looks bleak, if only we undertake all the measures which we have indicated, I am quite confident that we will be able to meet this challenge and meet it successfully too.

I know I have undertaken a difficult task, an unpleasant task and perhaps a thankless task, because, for anything happening anywhere, the Food Minister here will be blamed. I am not afraid of taking those blames. I want to give this assurance to the House that it will be my endeavour, in this difficult situation, to see.....

**श्री ओंकार ल.ल बेरवा** : अगर यह काम पूरा न हुआ तो, क्या आप मंत्री का पद छोड़ देंगे ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I stated in the opening speech of mine, it will be my attempt to see that the distress is minimised; I say it shall be my endeavour to see that disaster is averted; if any disaster should happen, that will be my failure. While I know that there are various agencies involved in it, representing the State machinery and the Central machinery, I being the Food Minister in charge of it, am prepared to take the entire responsibility if anything should happen, and I am not prepared to throw the blame either on the State Governments or any machinery. I am prepared to take it as a personal failure, and therefore, it shall be my endeavour to take all the steps.....

**श्री बागड़ी** : उन के जाने से कुछ बिगड़ने वाला तो है नहीं ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is why, when I say we should increase the availability of foodgrains by whatever measures they might be, I hope my hon. friends will have some patience with me, because, we should see that disaster is averted at any cost. (*Interruption*). Therefore, now that we have discussed the whole matter and the Government are fully aware of the challenges of the day and the challenges of the future, we are trying to take all steps for the purpose of meeting this challenge. I hope the House will agree with me when I say that I know speeches will not solve problems, debates will not solve problems, and I request that everyone should co-operate with the Government and create conditions in the country whereby it would be possible for us to implement this programme successfully to reach the stage of self-sufficiency.

I know many substitute motions have been tabled: not that I do not agree with some of the ideas mentioned in them, but I also tried to find out whether I could accept any one substitute motion, but there are some things which I am able to accept and some things which I am unable to accept. Therefore, it is not that I am throwing away the suggestions made in the substitute motions, but only I am unable to accept any substitute motion. But, in view of the explanations which I have given and in view of the programmes which I have set out and which I have formulated, I hope hon. Members who have moved substitute motions will be kind enough to withdraw their motions and accept the motion moved by me.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of clarification.....

**Several hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We had a marathon debate lasting for over three days, and 75 Members have spoken. I will allow one question for each party; major parties only.

**श्री मधु लिमये** इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है, कि यह प्रश्न पूछने का मौका इस लिए दिया जाता है कि बहस के दौरान मैं मंत्री महोदय से जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, वह उन का जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं, उन को टच ही नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह अपने जवाब में उन बातों को टच कर दें, तो ये सवाल पूछने की आवश्यकता ही न रहे। इसलिए एक दल की ओर से एक प्रश्न पूछे जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. One question for each party. Shri Narasimha Reddy.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy** (Rajampet): The hon. Minister, the day before yesterday, while he was at Chandigarh, listed certain disabilities under which he is labouring, and this has been published in *The Hindustan Times* dated the 6th instant. He said that the Ministers are nothing but rubber stamps to the department, that he is not in a position to choose his own Secretary and that 75 per cent of his staff.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is your question?

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** I am putting the question, and I want to know how he is going to answer it,—that 75 per cent of his staff have no agricultural or rural background; in other words, they are numskulls so far as agricultural knowledge is concerned. How is the Minister going to correct this defect?

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): In view of the Food Minister's very forceful reiteration that the country must continue to depend on imported supplies indefinitely—that is what I understand.....

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is misleading on what I have said; this is just the Indrajit way of doing it.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know his reaction and the Government's reaction to the latest report appearing in the press that the American authorities had said that for the future supplies of PL 480 foodgrains—a substantial part of it—the payment must be henceforth made in dollars?

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : राजस्थान में हर साल अकाल पड़ता है। वहां पर ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं और न ही केन्द्र राजस्थान कनाल को अपने हाथ में ले रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के अकाल को मिटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और वहां पर ट्यूबवैल लगाने तथा राजस्थान कनाल को हाथ में लेने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो खेती लायक बंजर भूमि है, उस को तोड़ने के लिए क्या कोई भूमि सेना बनाने की योजना है और क्या सिंचाई के लिए कोई लघु-सिंचाई योजनायें तत्काल कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री से यह सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई कि वह पांच वर्ष में अन्न समस्या को हल करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में आज तक जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और सभी मंत्रियों, यहां तक कि पुराने प्रधान मंत्री और मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री, ने जो आश्वासन दिये हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन पांच वर्षों में अन्न समस्या हल नहीं हुई, तो क्या जिला-स्तर, राज्य-स्तर और केन्द्र-स्तर पर कोई लोग इस के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराये जायेंगे, क्योंकि मेरी राय में मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे गलत हैं, और शासन की सारी मशीनरी ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक भ्रष्ट है और लाल-फीताशाही में शराबोर है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister has told us something about the crash programme. I hope the crash programme will give us food and neither the programme nor the Ministry will crash. Now, may I ask the Minister whether he remembers the promise that he and the Prime Minister gave as far back as September, 1964 at a conference of Opposition parties that they would shortly convene—both of them said; he was present and the Prime Minister was present—a larger conference of Opposition parties to discuss long-term measures of food production and distribution? They were reminded in December last and again I reminded him this year but up to now the conference for discussing long-term measures is still hanging fire. May I know why it has not been called and when he is going to call that conference, if he means business?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It seems the Minister is unable to make timely payment in terms of performance, but has taken this opportunity to renew the old promissory note. I should like to know whether there is any scheme for seeking and enlisting Israeli cooperation on a large scale for reclaiming wastelands and arid zones in this country, whether the government propose to use Israeli collaboration even in the work of the Desert Development Authority, which I am told is under contemplation and whether the government have considered Dr. Martin Jones' idea in respect of laying pipelines of water from water-logged areas to water-scarce areas. I also want to ask the Minister in respect of the statement that has appeared in the press today in respect of the foreign exchange outlay for improved seeds and fertilisers. He has not given us that figure; he should have given it when it has appeared in the press. It is said that only Rs. 30 crores have been sanctioned against Rs. 75 crores he had wanted. He should also tell us about the machinery for fertiliser distribution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only one question need be answered.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** These are questions raised which are unanswered. Otherwise, the debates are pointless if questions are raised and there is no answer. He is bound to answer all of them.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta** (Alwar): The realisation of levy directly from the cultivator is a sort of disincentive while cash crops are an incentive to him. What does the minister propose to do so that the cultivator may have an incentive to produce food crops rather than cash crops?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Does the government know that in West Bengal, the procurement price of one maund of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16? Does the government know that for producing one maund of rice the peasant has to spend at least Rs. 21 per maund and this has been admitted by the Chief Minister of West Bengal on the floor of the Assembly? The State Government say that under the direction of the Central Government, they have fixed the price of paddy this way. What is the reaction of the government in this matter? The levy has been fixed not on the actual production, but on the ownership of the land without any concern regarding actual production. So, there is great dissatisfaction among the peasantry. Already an agitation has been started. What is the reaction of the government to this?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** While I appreciate the statement that the government has decided that there will be not only no cut in the proposed allotment to agriculture but if necessary it will be increased, may I know from the minister if they have also decided on a deadline by which they would make the country self-sufficient and free from the stinking PL 480 imports or whether the imports will only increase and in the end they will say, "Sorry, the monsoon has failed"?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Sheo Narain.

**An hon. Member:** Why are you allowing more than one member from the Congress Party to put questions? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They are three times the strength of the opposition. I have allowed 9 opposition members to put questions. I can call 27 Congress Members.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** Is it a fact that the greatest hindrance to the solution of the food problem is the zonal system? Are you going to remove it or not?

**Shri Mohammed Koya** (Kozhikode): Yesterday I referred to press reports in Kerala that the rice quantum of the ration there will have to be reduced to 4 oz. because Andhra and Madras will not be able to supply rice. I want to know what the position is in that regard.

**Shri A. P. Sharma** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing any more. Shri Subramaniam.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** When I interrupted the minister during his speech, he was prepared to answer, but you did not allow me. He said he will answer questions at the end.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have allowed 11 members. I am not allowing any more.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** I was entitled to interrupt at that time. He assured me he would answer questions at the end.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot allow any more.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi** (Firozabad): This is not fair.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** We come from a deficit area.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : हमें भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाए । मैं दस बार खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** What shall we tell the people who have elected us?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have spent 18 hours on this debate and as many as 78 members have taken part. I have allowed 11 members to put questions. I cannot allow anybody else.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** He did not touch on our points and you are not allowing us to put questions. This is not democracy.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The minister was prepared to answer . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I cannot understand a Congress Member interrupting like this. The minister is replying for the government.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** It is not a question of party. We are facing difficulties in the field.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You must maintain some decorum here.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : जनता भूखों मर रही है और आप हमें सवाल तक नहीं पूछने देते हैं। हमें भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाए । हमारे क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उन को सवाल पूछने दीजिये ।

**श्री डागड़ी** : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आपने खुद वचन दिया था कि उनको सवाल पूछने की आप इजाजत देंगे । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बाद में वह उन के सवाल का जवाब दे देंगे । अब वह अपने वचन से मुकर रहे हैं। और बदल भंगी बन रहे हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing; there is no point of order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** At the outset, I apologise to the members for not dealing with every point which has been raised here. I thought it would be physically impossible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बहस आपने पूरी सुनी ही नहीं । बहस के समय आप यहां रहते तो सब कुछ आपकी समझ में आ जाता । आप यहां रहे ही नहीं ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: I have dealt with it in my own way. When the hon. member comes to my position, he will be able to deal with it in a better way, but that is a different thing. People have to decide about it.

Sir, I apologise to the members. I should have mentioned it earlier that in the time given it would not be possible for me to deal with every useful suggestion that has been made here. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Order, order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: That does not mean that I do not attach importance to those suggestions. I have been greatly benefited by some suggestions. For example, Dr. Singhvi made a suggestion that we should use pipelines. I agree it is the best way of transporting water without evaporation, but that would mean so much of pipelines being available. If we want to import it, foreign exchange difficulty comes in. If we want to manufacture it, there is the question of industrial capacity for that. We can go on arguing every point. I agree there are some points which will have to be taken note of for implementation with advantage.

**Shri Priya Gupta**: The minister did not touch upon the service conditions of the employees of the Food Department.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: We are discussing the difficult food situation arising out of the drought. No doubt there are other individual matters. He can raise them during the budget debate or through questions.

The question was raised with regard to administrative machinery. My criticism is not against individuals of the administrative machinery. As a matter of fact, we have got first-class human material in the administrative machinery. But the system is such that we do not utilise the human material available in the best way. That is why I have been a severe and consistent critic of the existing system of administration. That will have to change quickly if we want to be benefited. That is why perhaps the talk of administrative reforms commission is there. I hope something will be done about this.

As far as the question raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is concerned, I am sorry he distorted my entire speech. Perhaps, I cannot blame him —I do not know whether he is a lawyer.....

**An hon. Member**: He is.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: Then I am not surprised.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta**: May I inform him that I am not a lawyer, I have not studied it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: As a lawyer I appreciate the point of view put forward by him.

Sir, I never said that we are going to continually depend upon PL-480. On the other hand, I thought I emphasised the aspect that we are to reach self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. With reference to that Shri Azad was naturally anxious to know how long it is going to be. I thought I had mentioned in the papers circulated to hon. Members that our attempt should be to reach self-sufficiency at least by the end of the Fourth Plan if not earlier. We should make every attempt even in the interim period, if it is possible, to reach it. It is not our intention to continue this import. Therefore, we shall try to see in any event we fulfil this target and every attempt will be made for the purpose.

He raised the question with regard to dollar payment. I have also seen

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a paper report in this connection. I have also seen another counter paper report saying that this will not apply to India. But I am not in possession of any official information. If such a situation arises we will have to review the position and find out what should be the position that the Government of India will have to take.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Have you not made enquiries?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as Rajasthan situation is concerned, not only there is Rajasthan, there are very many other areas where the situation is critical. I thought I gave the assurance that we would take note of this situation and we shall try to meet the situation and relieve the distress as far as it lies in my power.

With regard to the point about fallow lands and minor irrigation schemes, we have been discussing it. When I did not mention about a particular programme, it does not mean that the programme is not there. I thought I should highlight the new programmes and not the old ones which we have all along been doing. I thought I should tell about the new approach which would lead us to self-sufficiency. That is why I concentrated my speech on this. It does not mean that there is no effort to bring the fallow lands under the plough. Similar is the position with regard to our minor irrigation programme. As a matter of fact, minor irrigation programmes, medium irrigation programmes and major irrigation programmes, all of them would go through to the extent resources are available.

Then, as usual, Shri Kamath intervened and asked whether we would crash or the Government would crash..

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** "I hope" I said. I said: "I hope the programme would not crash".

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I hope it is a genuine hope and not a wish the other way. Anyway, that is quite a different thing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about the conference to discuss long-term measures?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As a matter of fact, in fulfilment of the promise a committee of the Parliament has been formed to discuss the Plan. It has been announced, and therefore those members will discuss the Plan in full. In addition to that, I am sure the House also will have an opportunity to discuss the whole programme.

About Israeli collaboration something was mentioned. All knowledge and experience are not confined to Israel alone. As a matter of fact, similar experience is available in USSR, similar experience is available in other countries.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Why exclude Israel?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Therefore, there are certain political difficulties in seeking Israel's collaboration, I want to make the position quite clear. We cannot just ignore this political consideration.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Shame!

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not a question of shame, it is a question as to whether the technical know-how is available in any other part of the world. I should like to assure the House that this technical know-how is available in various other parts of the world and we are trying to take advantage of that.

**An hon. Member:** It will be rather expensive.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am glad this question was raised by Dr. Singhvi about the foreign exchange for fertiliser. As I have already stated we have accepted these targets of

availability for the various periods. As far as 1966-67 is concerned it is more important because 1967-68 can be taken care of a little later. Even in 1966-67 the *kharif* season is more important than the *rabi* season, because for *kharif* season unless we place orders now we would not be able to get fertiliser for the *kharif* season. Therefore, every effort has been made and additional foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 20 crores has recently been made available so that for the *kharif* crop a minimum quantity of 450,000 tonnes of nitrogen will be made available. The foreign exchange position is very difficult. Particularly those countries who want us to progress in agricultural development have hit hard against our agricultural production by denying aid at the critical moment. For the purpose of fertiliser we have depended upon US aid. As a matter of fact, it has been earmarked and we have called for tenders also. At this critical moment the aid has been cut off and they still talk in terms that we should have more fertiliser. We cannot produce foreign exchange at a moment's notice. In spite of that we are trying to be self-sufficient, as far as possible, with regard to foreign exchange. Therefore, we have scrapped everything and the Finance Minister has been good enough to make available foreign exchange sufficient enough to have 450,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the *kharif* season. I have no doubt that we will review the situation with regard to the *rabi* season also. I hope economic aid also would be available from other sources. Even if it is not available, we are not going to fall below the target on that account. We shall try our best to see that out of our available resources we make fertiliser available for the country to go forward with its production programme.

Then there was the question with regard to levy on the producers, whether it is a disincentive or not. That is why we have assured a minimum remunerative price. We are not going to push the price below that. We are not satisfied with that. That is why procurement is always fixed at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 over the minimum support price. Of course, sky is the limit as far as price is concerned. We can go on increasing the price, but there should be a reasonable level also, because we have to take into account the consumer's capacity also to pay. Therefore, that is the only answer I can give.

With regard to West Bengal prices and West Bengal situation, I am sure hon. Members, perhaps some persons belonging to that school, are trying to create difficulties there for a Government which is trying its best to put through a programme which they have been advocating. I know no system can be perfect and there are likely to be some deficiencies. The best thing would be to take it up with the West Bengal Government to see that if there are defects, if there are deficiencies, they are removed. Instead of that, they take an agitational attitude and by that they would only see that a beneficial measure, a progressive measure which has been taken up by the West Bengal Government, does not work and they will see that it fails. That will be a failure of a policy which they themselves are advocating. I hope this will be kept in mind.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** What about the price? The Government of West Bengal says that it is under your instructions that they have fixed the price.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not under any instruction from me.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** The Central Price Commission.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We discussed the situation and we came to an agreement at what level the price should be fixed. If there is a case for any increase in price I am sure the West Bengal Government will be as solicitous of the producer's interest as

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the hon. Member; I hope they will take it up with the Central Government and then we can come to a different conclusion with regard to prices.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza** (Warrangal): What about land reforms?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I think, Sir, I have answered all the points that have been raised. If any other point has been left out, I will look into it and take the necessary action. Everything is important. I want to make this position clear. I do agree there are many things which have got to be done, but my point is that I am not going to plead the excuse that land reforms have not been done, new irrigation resources have not been developed and therefore I have not reached the target. That is why I am formulating a programme utilising the exchange reserves, utilising what we have already, to reach this level of production. Therefore, it is not as if we are ignoring other things. They will also come through. Whether they come through or not, it will be my endeavour to see that by this new programme we reach a level of production which will take us to the stage of self-sufficiency.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** My point was....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That will be looked into. Substitute motions 1,11,10 and 13 are motions for disapproval. Can I put them all together?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** No. 11 may be put separately.

**14 hrs.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the food situation in the country, disapproves of the food policy of the Government of India and is of opinion that in order to end the over-dependence on imported foodgrains, following measures be adopted—
>
> (a) highest priority be given in all Plans to allocations for water, credit, roads and for providing incentives and facilities to farmers like the availability of fertilizer, good seed, electric power, implements, diesel oil and kerosene at reasonable prices;
>
> (b) end compulsory procurement, and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;
>
> (c) abolition of all zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;
>
> (d) a price support policy be evolved, where under the Government will be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices, determined according to clearly stated principles to be enunciated by an Agricultural Prices Commission, functioning not as a departmental organisation but as an independent statutory commission;
>
> (e) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidized by Government, and for this purpose grain be purchased by Government from big farmers at remunerative prices; and
>
> (f) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act be repealed." (11).

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 10]** **AYES** [14·8 hrs.

Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Bute Singh, Shri
Damodaran, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mate, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Tan Singh, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

**NOES**

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Amey, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Beswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Durai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Kindar, Lal Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shanker, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maleichami, Shri
Mallish, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paana Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodara Ba
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samatak, Shri Nardeo
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivappragasam, Shri Ku.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division is: **Ayes**.. 22; **Noes**..133.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I will put Substitute Motions Nos. 1, 10 and 13 regarding "Food situation" to the vote of the House.

*The Substitute Motions No.* 1, 10 *and* 13 *were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I shall put Substitute Motions Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 to the vote of the House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Why all together? I want No. 9 to be put separately.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा 12 नम्बर अलग से लिया जाय और उसे पढ़ा जाय ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. I shall put Substitute Motion No. 9 first to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, deplores the continued dependence of the Government on import of foodgrains, its failure to introduce effective State trading in foodgrains, to implement radical land reforms, and to check the antipeople activities of food hoarders and speculators, and calls upon the Government to implement immediately the following measures on an emergency footing:—

(a) monopoly procurement of foodgrains by State agencies from the farmers at economic prices;

(b) statutory rationing for all towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, and extension of fair-price shops in all rural areas;

(c) ban on bank advances against foodgrains to private parties, and liquidation of rural indebtedness and provision of cheap credit for cultivation;

(d) introduction of crop and cattle insurance schemes;

(e) distribution of fallow and waste lands to peasants, and proper enforcement of tenancy laws;

(f) crash programmes for provision of seeds, fertilizers and water, and development of large-scale mechanised farms in the public sector, on the Suratgarh model, at least one for each State; and

(g) special relief measures and concessions for the drought-affected areas." (9)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 11]** **AYES** **[14·12 hrs.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aney, Dr. M. S. | Kar, Shri Prabhat | Reddy, Shri Eswara |
| Bagri, Shri | Kohor, Shri | Reddy, Shri Yellamanda |
| Banerjee, Shri S. M. | Limaye, Shri Madhu | Utiya, Shri |
| Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen | Mukerjee, Shri H. N. | Yadhav, Shri Ram Sewak |
| Bliss, Shri Mohammad | Murmu, Shri Sarkar | |
| Gupta, Shri Indrajit | Pattnayak, Shri Kishen | |

**NOES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Achuthan, Shri | Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. | Chavan, Shri D. R. |
| Alagesan, Shri | Bheel, Shri P. H. | Chavda, Shrimati Johraben |
| Alva, Shri A. S. | Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri | Daljit Singh, Shri |
| Anjanappa, Shri | Brij Basi Lal, Shri | Dandekar, Shri N. |
| Babunath Singh, Shri | Buta Singh, Shri | Das, Shri B. K. |
| Bal Krishna Singh, Shri | Chakraverti, Shri P. R. | Das, Shri N. T. |
| Balakrishnan, Shri | Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna | Das, Shri Sudhansu |
| Barman, Shri P. C. | Chandriki, Shri | Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai |
| Beswant, Shri | Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal | Dey, Shri S. K. |
| Bhagat, Shri B. R. | Chaudhuri, Shri D. S. | Dixit, Shri G. N. |

Dorai, Shri Kashinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamuna Devi Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri N. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Mallish, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jasvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Munsni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivappragasam, Shri Ku.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : मैंने 'हां' में वोट दिया है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will be recorded. The result of the division is: Ayes.. 16; Noes.. 135.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** : The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have miserably failed to solve the food problem, that they have put the country in the position of humiliating dependence on US PL-480 food supplies and that the Government should adopt a comprehensive food policy based on the following:—

(a) a food army to bring cultivable waste lands under the plough and execute small irrigation projects on a mass scale (wells, tanks, small dams etc.) be raised, and free irrigation facilities to small peasants for growing foodgrains be provided;

(b) total prohibition of evictions from land be enforced and a ceiling on land holdings at three times of the economic holding be fixed;

(c) land revenue or land tax on profitless agriculture be abolished;

(d) parity in industrial and agricultural prices be maintained;

(e) liberal loans to the peasants against the security of crops be granted, and whole-sale trade in agricultural commodities be nationalised;

(f) an equitable system of distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities, especially in the famine-striken areas be evolved; and

(g) on big landholders who have marketable surplus compulsory levy be imposed." (12)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 12.]** **— AYES** **14.14 hrs.**

Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhas, Shri Mohammed
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Swamy, Shri Sivamurhi
Udya, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

**NOES**

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Bahunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Beswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda Shrimati Johraben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Hoq, Shri M. M.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri,
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankari Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmibai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Brej Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shr K. L.
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sevak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rama
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddier, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Saini Rupii, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shashtri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singhi Shri K. K.
Singhi Shri S. T.
Sinha Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivappraghasan, Shri Ku.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the Division is: Ayes. 15; Noes; 129.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put substitute motions 5, 6, 7 and 8 regarding "food situation" to the vote of the House.

*The substitute motions Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 were put and negatived*

*The substitute motion No. 2 re. "Food Situation" was also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I now put substitute motion No. 1 of Shri Krishnapal Singh to the motion regarding the situation arising out of drought, to the vote of the House.

*The substitute motion No. 1 was put and negotived*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So we shall now proceed to the next item of business.

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**14·16 hrs.**

## DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL—*Contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up further consideration of the motion to refer the Delhi Administration Bill to a Joint Committee. Two hours had been allotted. I am told the Business Advisory Committee has increased it by one hour. So one hour and 15 minutes are left. How much time will the hon. Minister require?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** I will require half an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So we have got 45 minutes for discussion. Shri Balakrishnan may continue his speech.

**Shri Balakrishnan** (Koilpatti): In our country one-sixth of the population belong to scheduled castes. We have more than 2,000 municipalities and hundreds of Panchayats, Unions but I do not find even half a dozen Municipal Chairmen or Panchayat Chairmen belonging to the scheduled community. If at all scheduled castes occupy high positions, it is only through nominations that they have acquired those positions.

My request, which is just and reasonable, is that at least one member from the scheduled community should be appointed in the Executive Council. Regarding reservation of seats, Government is going to locate places for the reservation of seats for scheduled caste. I only request that the seats should be located in places where scheduled communities are living in majority. In regard to Panchayat elections, I notice that seats are located for scheduled communities in places where there are no scheduled communities living. It is, therefore, no use locating seats in places where harijan communities do not live. I request the Government to see that seats are reserved in places where scheduled communities live in majority.

Regarding Clause 6 of the Bill it, fixes the age limit as 25 for a person to stand for elections to the Metropolitan Council. When the citizen has the right to be a voter at the age of 21, he has no right to stand for elections to the Metropolitan Council, according to this Clause. This Clause deprives the right of a voter to stand for elections. In the case of municipal elections and panchayat elections, every voter is eligible to stand for elections. So the same procedure should be adopted in the case of elections to the Metropolitan Council also.

Clause 17 deprives the right of Parliamentary members from holding membership of the Metropolitan Council while they are Members of Parliament. I know there are so many Parliamentary members who are, even at present, holding high positions as Chairmen or are Chairmen of Zila Parishad while holding the position of Parliamentary membership. I do not, therefore, understand why only the Parliamentary members belonging to Delhi should be deprived of holding the membership of this Council.

Regarding removal or Chairman from the office, the Municipal Chair-

[Shri Balakrishnan]

man or a Chairman of the Panchayat Union cannot be removed through a motion of no-confidence until six months are over from the date of election. But here in this Bill, fourteen days' notice is enough to remove the Chairman with a simple majority vote. This will create an unsteady atmosphere in the functioning of the Council. So this will have to be amended suitably.

**Shri Brahm Prakash** (Outer Delhi): I should thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker for having given me the opportunity to speak on this unfortunate Bill. It is unfortunate because the public opinion in Delhi has not accepted it or has given its support. All the political parties and all newspapers have criticised it and have found it unsuitable and wanting. I feel that there is some misunderstanding created somewhat—I do not know how—that this Bill has been framed with the approval of some of the Members of Parliament and the Members of Parliament from Delhi. There is some misunderstanding on that account. Before clearing that misunderstanding, it is my duty to tell this House that in the opinion of most of the political parties and responsible opinion in Delhi, the solution to the political problems of Delhi and the solution for giving a unified administration to Delhi and in order to give it a proper democratic character it is only a parliamentary form of Government; that is, a legislature and a council of Ministers is necessary. This is the demand made by the public opinion in Delhi. Without it I do not think that there could be any solution to this chronic disease of a political vacuum in Delhi.

Unfortunately, the argument has been advanced before us, not from today but since 1914, by whosoever had come to administer Delhi that this being the capital there was a special responsibility and therefore, it was the Government of India which had to rule over Delhi. We are also given some examples in the world in that connection. I have tried to study how the capitals of the world are administered. Except Washington, there is no capital in the world which is administered differently from the other parts of the country. There are no doubt many types of administration, centralised administration, unitary form of government and so on. I do not want to quote those examples, because then perhaps I may be given a different reply. But I would like to quote the example of those countries where there is a federal form of government. In all those countries such as West Germany, Canada, Argentina, South Africa, etc. the administration of the capital city or the province in which the capital is situated is run in the same manner as in the other parts of the country, and there have been occasions when different parties have ruled in the Central Government and in the State Governments, and no difficulties have been felt. Take the case of even the very controversial place and a place of great importance, namely Berlin. Even today, West Berlin is ruled by a Mayor who belongs to a different party. I do not know how if the capital is given a democratic set-up and a parliamentary form of government it will be able to disobey or go against the wishes of the Central Government and how the Central Government's position will be compromised.

Even during the period when we had a limited form of parliamentary government in Delhi from 1952 to 1956, I did not find a single occasion when a decision was taken with a vote in the Cabinet; there was not an occasion when the Cabinet had to differ with the Chief Commissioner; there was not a single occasion when the Government of Delhi had to differ with the Government of India. That administration was quite successful. But, somehow, the story has been circulated that it had failed. I do not know what the criterion is.

The States Reorganisation Commission had no doubt given a verdict against us. That was an unjust verdict. The States Reorganisation Commission had given many unjust verdicts. Those verdicts have been reversed by this august Parliament and I think that in the future also certain other verdicts will be reversed. It was a prejudiced opinion given against us. I would submit that the Delhi voter was the best judge. I may inform you that the numbern of votes polled by the Congress Party in 1957, just after the abolition of the State, was double than what was polled in 1952. That was a measure of great confidence that the people of Delhi had in the Congress Party which was in power at that time. I am also grateful to the people of Delhi, for I stood from a constituency which was quite foreign to me it was a wholly urban constituency; I was returned from that constituency because I happened for some time to be their Minister and they had therefore voted me from that constituency. So, if the public opinion in Delhi is taken into account, then in their opinion that experiment was a success, and no difficulty had arisen at any time between the Delhi State Government and the Government of India. Our experience during the last two three years of negotiations with the Government of India has also given me the additional argument that under the present Constitution....

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं। और दिल्ली के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Brahm Prakash may resume his speech.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** As far as the present Bill is concerned, no doubt after diluting our original demand in order to give an opportunity to the Government of India to give us an alternative, we entered into discussions. We tried to thrash out some formula. No doubt, we agreed, 'Yes, instead of Assembly, it may be called Metropolitan Council that may be directly elected. Instead of Ministers, it may be 'Executive Councillors.' They should be out of the elected members.' This assurance was given to us. I think Government still stand by that assurance. But after these things were discussed, things got stuck up because in the present form, the Metropoiltan Council is nothing but an advisory committee. It has no role to play. It will be directly elected by the people of Delhi, it will be given all the parapharnalia of an Assembly but it will have no vote on any question. Then again, the Executive Councillors will have no power as at present envisaged. After their appointment, they will not be responsible to anybody except to the appointing authority. This is not democracy.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** I was saying that the Bill in its present form is undemocratic in character. If Government is keen on experimenting with this Bill, if Government wants that this experiment should be made successfull in Delhi, it will have to give wider powers to the Metropolitan Council. The Executive Councillors should be made responsible to the Metropolitan Council. The basic power is the power of finance. Without the power of finance, to the Metropolitan Council, there cannot be any answerability. If according to the Constitution as it stands, as experts point out, no financial power can be given to us, then the Constitution should be amended.

[Shri Brahm Prakash]

I would urge upon Government this in the interest of better administration in Delhi. By adopting and putting into practice this Bill, the Delhi administration will become worse than what it is already. It is already bad. The whole administration is divided into so many authorities. To these will be added two or three authorities, all pulling against each other. Delhi will have neither efficient administration, nor unified administration nor good administration, So I would urge upon Government to think radically about this Bill before enacting it.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाग (ग) के राज्यों की जनता की भावनाओं को सदैव पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने के पक्ष में रहा हूं। जब भी भाग (ग) के राज्यों के लिए विधेयक आया और दिल्ली के लिए भी उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण प्रशासन के बारे में विधेयक आया तो मेरा भी उस में थोड़ा सा हाथ और सहयोग था।

मुझे खुशी है कि ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं हैं जो दिल्ली की जनता की भावनाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करती हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस में कुछ तथ्य है। किन्तु समय आज उन के साथ नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि देश के ऊपर संकट के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। उत्तरी हमारी सीमा आज भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। चीन हमारे ऊपर चिरा हुआ है और पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हो कर अभी समाप्त हुआ है और उस युद्ध में से हम गुजर चुके हैं ऐसी स्थिति में दिल्ली के प्रशासन में सुधार के लिए अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई कदम उठाया है तो वह असामयिक कदम है। उन्हें इस समय पर कोई बिल पेश नहीं करना चाहिये था। कोई विधेयक उन्हें प्रस्तुत नहीं करना चाहिये था क्योंकि उसका यह समय नहीं है। फिर भी यदि कुछ उन्होंने किया है तो हमारा खयाल है कि संसद् के सदस्यों को, इस सदन को इस समय मान लेना चाहिये और जो दिल्ली की जनता की भावनायें हैं उनका नोट अपने पास रख लेना चाहिये। जब उचित समय आए तब उस पर ध्यान किया जाना चाहिये।

इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें और लोगों ने भी कही हैं और हमारे चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी ने भी कही हैं। उन्होंने एक बात यह कही कि दिल्ली के लोगों को कन्सल्ट नहीं किया गया, उन से पूछा नहीं गया। मेरे पास कागज है जिस में यह बताया गया है :

> "After detailed discussions with representatives of political parties and other interests in Delhi, Government have finalised a scheme for changing the administrative set up in certain directions".

इससे मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को ही नहीं बल्कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न अन्य वर्गों से भी परामर्श किया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि किस बात में अधिक तथ्य है। लेकिन मैं सरकारी बात को अधिक तथ्यपूर्ण मानता हूं क्योंकि जब पूछा गया होगा तभी इन्होंने ऐसी बात कही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बात यह कही गई है कि यदि यहां पर पूर्ण प्रजातांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्था की स्थापना की जाए तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को वह किसी तरह से अवज्ञा नहीं करेंगे और मिलजुल कर चलेंगे। यह आश्वासन अच्छा है। किन्तु जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है, पिछले प्रधान मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के प्रधानमंत्रित्वकाल में एक ऐसा समय आया था जब किसी एक पक्ष के नेता को गिरफ्तार करने की बात थी उस समय मुझे पता चला था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार में द्वन्द छिड़ गया था और वह बात पूरी नहीं हो पाई थी...

**श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश** : ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मुझे याद है कि शायद श्री श्यामाप्रसाद मुकर्जी के बारे में या किसी अन्य नेता के बारे में ऐसा हुआ था ऐसी स्थिति केन्द्रीय सरकार के हित में नहीं हो सकती है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त इनफिलट्रेटर्ज या छाताबाज भी काफी तादाद में यहां आए हुए हैं। ऐसी हालत में अगर दुहरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यहां चलेगा तो जरूर कुछ न कुछ मतभेद हो सकता है । इसलिए जब तक इमरजेंसी है, जब तक संकट काल है, उस समय तक शासन जिस तरह से चलता है उसी तरह से चलना चाहिये । विशेषकर इस दृष्टिकोण से जो कि हमारे चौधरी साहब का कहना है कि अभी शासन खराब है लेकिन आगे और भी खराब हो जायेगा यदि यह विधेयक पारित होगा यदि उसे अधिक खराब नहीं करना है, तो वर्तमान शासन ही चलने दिया जाये, और जब उचित समय आये, तब अच्छा शासन दिया जाये ।

लेकिन जो विधेयक आज हमारे सामने है उस में जितनी बातें मूल रूप से कहीं गई हैं उन को मैं संक्षेप में बतलाना चाहूंगा । इस विधेयक में बतलाया गया है कि स्टेट का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन हो ले तो यहां पर एक मैट्रोपोलिटिन कौंसिल की स्थापना की जायेगी जिस में सब प्रतिनिधि चुने हुए होंगे और उन के पास केवल वित्तीय मामलों के अतिरिक्त सभी अधिकार होंगे, और एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के सदस्य उसी प्रकार से कार्य करेंगे जिस प्रकार से मंत्रिमंडल कार्य करता है ।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि चीफ कमिश्नर के जो अधिकार इस समय हैं वह बिल्कुल घट जायेंगे । यहां तक कि भावी लेफ्टेनेन्ट गवर्नर होगा उस को भी अब से केवल 10 प्रतिशत अधिकार रह जायेंगे । आज के चीफ कमिश्नर के पास जो अधिकार हैं वह भी 90 प्रतिशत तक घट जायेंगे । इस प्रकार से जिस उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना होगी उस में ट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल और एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के अन्तर्गत उसमें उस का उत्तरदायित्व अधिक होगा । उस में केवल न्याय सम्बन्धी कार्य जो होगा वह लेफ्टेनेंट गवर्नर या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत होगा । इस इमर्जेन्सी के समय में यह मैं समझता हूं कि वान्छनीय भी है और होना भी चाहिये ।

अभी तक चीफ कमिश्नर को सिर्फ आफिसर्स ही सलाह देते हैं और आगे जो एग्जेक्यूटिव कौंसिल बनेगी वह चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में से ही बनेगी, ऐसी अवस्था में मैं मानता हूं कि वर्तमान स्थिति से कुछ सुधार हुआ है । इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं । अधिक सुधार की बात मानते हुए, और हम चाहते हैं कि वह सुधार किये जायें, जैसा मैं ने बार बार कहा है, इस समय फिर कहूंगा कि यह समय इसके लिये उचित नहीं है ।

इस के अलावा यह भी बतलाया गया है कि लैजिस्लेटिव पावर्स भी इस मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल को दी जायेंगी और विभिन्न विषयों के ऊपर वह विधान बना सकती हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं तो यह मानूंगा कि वर्तमान स्थिति की अपेक्षा जो शासन अब बनाया जा रहा है वह अधिक सुधारपूर्ण और अधिक उन्नतिपूर्ण होगा और इस से काम बहुत आगे बढ़ेगा । हम दिल्ली की जनता से दिल्ली की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों से यह आशा करते हैं कि वे इस समय सरकार के सामने कठिनाइयां उपस्थित न करेंगे क्योंकि यह संकट काल है और हम सब को मिल कर संकट का मुकाबला करना है तथा अपने समस्त साधनों को जुटाना है । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को दुविधा वाली बतलाना और उस के सामने कठिनाई उपस्थित करना उचित नहीं होगा ।

दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिये जो यह विधेयक आया है वह प्रवर समिति के सामने

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

जा रहा है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं । यदि इस में थोड़ी बहुत कमियां रह गई हैं या अधिक कमियां रह गई हैं तो प्रवर समिति को उन को दूर करने का अधिकार होगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो यह बिल प्रवर समिति में जा रहा है यह बहुत अच्छा है । परीक्षण के बाद उस को सुधारने का प्रयत्न वहां पर किया जायेगा और उस के बाद जब यह बिल हमारे सामने आयेगा और हम उसे पारित करेंगे तो बहुत समय के लिये वह शासन व्यवस्था दिल्ली के लिये उचित होगी, ऐसा मानना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सदन इस को स्वीकृत करेगा ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी की इस बात से तो सहमत हूं कि यह बिल असामयिक है, किन्तु जो दृष्टिकोण उन्हों ने बतलाया है उस से मैं भिन्न दृष्टिकोण अपनाता हूं । मेरी समझ से सरकार ने एक बड़ी भारी भूल यह की है कि एक तरफ तो वह पंजाबी सुबे की मांग के ऊपर विचार कर रही है और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी दिल्ली या बड़ा हरियाना प्रदेश बनाने की मांग चल रही है । जब इस वक्त दो एक दूसरे की विरोधी बातें चल रही हैं तब देश में संकट की स्थिति न भी हो तो भी इस प्रकार का बिल रखना ठीक नहीं हो सकता है । इस से तो यह जाहिर होता है कि सरकार की नियत यह है कि वह चाहे किसी प्रकार का पंजाबी सूबा दे दे किन्तु बृहत्तर दिल्ली बनाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहती और न ही बड़ा हरियाना प्रदेश बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहती है । अन्यथा इस बिल की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रह जाती है या फिर निकट भविष्य में उसे कोई परिवर्तन इस में करना पड़ेगा । परन्तु इस सरकार का तरीका तो यही रहा है कि एक बात को लाती है और फिर कुछ दिन बाद उस में परिवर्तन लाने के लिये वह मजबूर हो जाती है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस हालत में भी यही होगा कि वह परिवर्तन करने के लिये मजबूर हो जायेगी ।

**श्री शिव नारायण** (बांसी) : इस की कोई नौबत नहीं आयेगी ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : तभी आप को जरूरत हो रही है इस बात की ।

मुझ याद है जब अंग्रेज यहां पर थे तब रियासतों में छोटी छोटी असेम्बलियों के नाम पर गुड़ियों के खेल जैसा खेल किया जाता था । और देखा जाये तो इसी तरह से यहां पर यह मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल बनाई जा रही है । वह वैसी ही गुड़ियों का खेल है जैसा कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रियासतों के अन्दर होता था । मुझे उस में और इस में कोई विशेष फर्क नजर नहीं आता । दिल्ली के राजधानी होते हुए यहां के नागरिकों के साथ इस तरह का खेल खेला जाये यह बहुत शोचनीय बात है । जिस जगह से चुनाव होगा वहां से लोग आकांक्षायें लेकर आयेंगे । किन्तु जब चुने हुऐ लोग जनता से कहेंगे कि यह करना हमारे अधिकार में नहीं है, हम तो केवल सिफारिश कर सकते हैं, तो फिर जनता सोचेगी कि इस प्रकार से राजधानी के लोगों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि देश में और भी यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं, उन के समकक्ष ही यह विधेयक लाया गया है । किन्तु मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों में बड़ा फर्क है । दिल्ली में, राजधानी में आप जिन को इंटेलिजेंशिया कहते हैं वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं और इस दिल्ली में रह कर उन की दिमागी खुराक काफी अधिक होती है । इस लिये इस का नतीजा उल्टा ही हो सकता है । खास

कर भी यहां पढ़ा लिखा वर्ग है वह लोग यह महसूस कर सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार से उन को बांध कर रखना समय के ही प्रतिकूल नहीं है, बल्कि आश्वासनों के प्रतिकूल है और उपयोगिता के प्रतिकूल है ।

यहां पर जो बजट लाया जायेगा, उस के बारे में उन्हें कुछ करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा, किसी प्रकार के वित्तीय अधिकार उन्हें नहीं होंगे । आखिर यह किस बात का द्योतक है । यह केवल इस बात का द्योतक है कि सरकार को यहां की जनता की काम करने की शक्ति में विश्वास नहीं है । इस लिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब यह बिल प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है तब इस में इन सब बातों को देख कर के उचित हेर फेर करने की गुंजाइश होनी चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य इसमें होंगे वह इसको भी देखेंगे ।

इस बिल में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर नियुक्त किया गया है उसको यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह आ कर के उस सदन को एड्रस कर सकेगा, वहां जा कर वह भाषण देगा । पता नहीं वह कोई शिक्षा देगा या क्या करेगा । यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया । किन्तु उसे इस प्रकार का विशेष अधिकार होगा । इन सब बातों का नतीजा एक ही है कि जो चुने हुए लोग हैं वह सब बेकार हैं और वह अपने विशेषाधिकार का प्रयोग किसी भी समय कर सकेगा ।

प्रारम्भ में यहां पर तीन प्रकार की स्टेट्स थीं: ए, बी, सी । और दिल्ली को सी स्टेट्स में रक्खा गया था । उस वक्त की स्थिति में भी यह मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल नहीं बन सकी । इसलिये एक बात कही जा सकती है और वह पुराने इतिहास की बात है । मैं मानता हूं कि दिल्ली की सरकार जिस प्रकार से बनी थी और चली थी उस से लोगों को कोई बहुत ज्यादा खुशी नहीं हुई । जो जो काम उन दिनों में चले, जिस तरह से ग्रुप पालिटिक्स चली, उससे लोग परेशान हुए । किन्तु चूंकि ग्रुप पालिटिक्स से लोगों को परेशानी हुई इस लिये ही वह अधिकार नहीं दिये जायेंगे, यह कोई दलील नहीं हो सकती है ।

इसलिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा विशेष निवेदन यह है कि जो सब प्रकार की हालतें हमारे देश में चल रही हैं उनको देखते हुए वह इस विधेयक को स्थगित रक्खें और बाद में लायें, और यदि उन्हें इसे लाना ही हो तो उचित है कि प्रवर समिति को भेजने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव है उसको माना जाय और दिल्ली वालों की जो आकांक्षायें हैं वह किसी प्रकार से पूरी हों इसकी तरफ पूरे तरीके से ध्यान दिया जाय ।

यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश जैसे आदमी कहते है कि उनसे जो सलाह की गई उसके अनुरूप यह बिल नहीं आया । इतना समय लग गया सलाह करने में, फिर भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रमुख वक्ता होने पर उनको इस बात को कहने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़े, तो इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि दिल्ली वालों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और उनकी भावनायें बुरी तरह से दबाई गई हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनकी भावनाओं को दबाने का नतीजा यह होगा कि यहां पर उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होगी और वह प्रतिक्रिया भयंकर रूप धारण कर सकती है । संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए, और आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उसे देखते हुए, ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया न हो इसके लिये जरूरी है कि उनकी भावनाओं के अनुरूप इस विधेयक में उचित संशोधन लाय जायें । प्रवर समिति उनकी भावनाओं और आकांक्षाओं की

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

पूर्ति करने का साधन इस विधेयक को बनाये।

**श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह** (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मुझ से पूर्व जो भाषण यहां हुए हैं उनको मैंने ध्यान से सुना है। श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश जो कांग्रेस के पुराने कार्यकर्ता हैं और उन को कांग्रेस के नेता होने के नाते से बहुत दिनों से हमें जानने का मौका मिला है। उन के विचार भी हम लोगों ने सुने। उन्होंने अपनी बात के सिलसिले म बतलाया है कि यह जो विधेयक यहां उपस्थित हुआ है उस पर उन लोगों से राय सलाह भी ली गई ह। उन्होंने ही नहीं और भी पार्टी के जो लोग होंगे सब से राय, सलाह, ली गई है। हो सकता है कि जितनी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं उन सभी बतों का समन्वय इस बिल में नहीं किया गया हो। अध्यक्ष जी, जब अंग्रेज यहां थे तो भी दिल्ली में लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर होता था और दिल्ली को सरकारी केन्द्रीय शासन के अधीन रखा गया था। उस के बाद संविधान पास होने के बाद पार्ट (सी) स्टेट बना और पांच छः वर्षों तक इस प्रदेश में उत्तरदायी शासन चला। असेम्बली थी और उसका एक मंत्री-परिषद् भी था। जब स्टेट्स रीआर्गेनाईजेशन कमीशन बनाया गया था तो उससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए राज्यों को पुनर्गठन करने के लिये एक योजना बनायी जिस योजना के आधार पर सारे देश का पुनःसंगठन हुआ और हमारे राज्य में भी हम लोगों की इच्छा के प्रतिकूल बंगाल का कुछ एरिया मिलाया गया। आपने देखा कि दूसरे स्टेट्स में खून खराबी हुई। फिर भी स्टेटस रिआर्गेनाईजेशन यानी सीमाओं के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए जो आयोग बनाया गया था उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करके सरकार ने काम किया। उसी आयोग की रिपोर्ट से जो पार्ट (सी) स्टेट बनाया गया था उसको हमारी संघ सरकार ने तोड़ा और तोड़ने के बाद कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से दिल्ली का प्रशासन चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई। उस व्यवस्था को जनतांत्रिक हिसाब से अच्छा नहीं समझा गया और ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी तथा और भी कार्यकर्ता लोग दूसरी पार्टीज के, सभी लोगों ने सरकार से बराबर लगातार इस बात का प्रयास किया कि जनतांत्रिक पद्धति से यहां पर कोई सरकार बननी चाहिए जिसमें कि जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का सहयोग हो और उनके मुताबिक इस दिल्ली सरकार का राज्य चले। आखिर, उन्ही लोगों की राय सलाह और मशविरा के नतीजे से यह विधेयक आपके सामने उपस्थित किया गया है। तीन प्रकार के सन्देह इस विधेयक के बारे में बताये जा रहे है। अध्यक्ष जी, एक तो यह कि लोगों को सन्तुष्टि नहीं है। आखिर सन्तुष्टि है क्यों नहीं। जनता जनार्दन को तो उसकी विशेष चिन्ता है नहीं कि आप शासन किस माध्यम से करना चाहते हैं ?

हां, पार्टी नेताओं को जो लोग कि पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहते हैं और पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बना कर के दिल्ली के प्रशासन के ऊपर अपना कंट्रोल रखना चाहते है ऐसे लोगों के दिल में जरूर ही सन्देह है। वह लोग इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली एक खास महानगरी है। सारे देश के लोग, कोने कोने के लोग यहां आते हैं, हर भाषाभाषी के लोग यहां रहते हैं, हर विचार के लोग रहते हैं और इस प्रकार से छोटे में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का एक रूप दिल्ली है। दिल्ली को जब देखकर ही विदेशी यहां आयेंगे तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा उनके दिमाग में बन जायगा। ऐसी स्थिति में दिल्ली में दोहरा शासन या डयूअल गवर्नमेंट बने तो वह न दिल्ली के लिए अच्छा हो सकता है और न सारे देश के लिए अच्छा हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में तो अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली को तो केन्द्रीय शासन में होना चाहिए, और दिल्ली

के केन्द्रीय शासन के साथ साथ यहां के नागरिक जो हैं, और जो लोग यहां रहते हैं उनके मन के मुताबिक भी ऐसी कोई जनतांत्रिक ढंग से व्यवस्था बने तो वह स्वागत की चीज है । मैं मानता हूं कि जो विधेयक आपके सामने उपस्थिति किया गया है यह दोनों का समन्वय है और इस समन्वय से यहां पर जो प्रशासन चलेगा उसमें दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र होगी और जो दिल्ली सारे देश की एक प्रतीक स्वरूप है उस दिल्ली के लिए सारे देश के लोगों को कहने का हक होगा कि दिल्ली हमारी है और हम लोगों का भी दिल्ली पर उतना ही हक है । अध्यक्ष जी, इस हैसियत से मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री को इस विधेयक के लिए बधाई देता हूं जिस विधेयक के माध्यम से उसमें काममोपालिटन कौंसिल की व्यवस्था होगी जिसमें जनतांत्रिक लोगों की आवाज होगी और उसमें जो एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर होंगे जरूर नामजद किये जायेंगे प्रेसीडेन्ट के यहां से लेकिन होंगे तो उन्हीं लोगों में से जो चुने हुए लोग होंगे । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली का प्रशासन बहुत ही सुयोग्य ढंग से और ऐसे ढंग से होगा जिसमें पूरा विश्वास दिल्ली के लोगों का ही नहीं रहेगा बल्कि सारे देश के लोगों का विश्वास होगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार पुनः गृह मंत्री महोदय को ऐसे क्रान्तिकारी विधेयक के लिए बधाई देता हूं ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ दिन पहले मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के बाद देश में जो एकता बन कर आयी थी सरकार ने अपनी भूलों से उस एकता को समाप्त कर दिया । यही बात मैं फिर आज कहना चाहता हूं कि 1965 में पाकिस्तान से हुए संघर्ष में जो देश में एकता बन कर आयी थी सरकार अपनी भूलों से फिर उस एकता को समाप्त करने जा रही है । यही गलती तो इस सरकार ने की उस समय जिस समय कि युद्ध विराम की घोषणा को 24 घंटे भी नहीं हुए थे और पंजाबी सूबे के सम्बन्ध में कमेटी के निर्माण की बात कही । पंजाब में हिन्दु और सिख दोनों आपस में मिल कर जो पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष में जूझ रहे थे, सरकार की इस घोषणा का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि दोनों ही सरकार को अपने अपने ज्ञापन देने में लग पड़े और ज्ञापन देने के बाद अब एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध अपनी युक्तियां खोजने में लग पड़े । पंजाबी सूबे की समिति के निर्माण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस कमेटी के निर्माण की घोषणा भी अभी हुई कि हरियाने का नारा लगने लगा, हिमाचल का नारा लगने लगा, और गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री श्री दयानन्द बन्दोड़कर ने हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्री को सम्बोधित करते हुए यह बात कही कि अगर इस संकटकाल में पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण के लिए कमेटी बन सकती है तो गोआ के प्रश्न पर क्यों नहीं विचार किया जा सकता ? इस लिए सरकार स्वयं उत्तरदायी है इस बात के लिए कि जो देश में एकता बन कर आयी थी उस एकता को सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार के निर्णयों से भंग कर रही है ।

15 hrs.

मैं अपने मित्र श्री मन्ना लाल द्विवेदी की इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि यह विधेयक आज उपस्थित करने की ही आवश्यकता नहीं है । इतने दिन से दिल्ली का शासन चल रहा था तो और साल दो साल दिल्ली का शासन चल सकता था । इस समय इस विधेयक को लाकर दिल्ली जो भारत की राजधानी है उसमें उथलपुथल पैदा करना और झकझोर देना लोगों के मन को, कोई अच्छी बात नहीं । चौधरी ब्रह्मप्रकाश के भाषण को मैं पूरा सुन नहीं पाया । लेकिन मैंने अपने एक मित्र से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि चौधरी साहब ने बड़े बलपूर्वक यह युक्ति दी है कि दुनिया की कोई ऐसी राजधानी नहीं है कि जहां दोहरा शासन चलता हो । मैं भी चौधरी साहब की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि दिल्ली में भी दोहरा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

शासन नहीं चलना चाहिए । सरकार से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपने डांवाडोल मन को छोड़े । या तो दिल्ली के अन्दर जैसा वह चाहते हैं या उनका एक विशेष धड़ा चाहता है असेम्बली का निर्माण करें और या अगर सरकार इस बात के ऊपर दृढ़ है कि ऐसा करने से दिल्ली का प्रशासन और बिगड़ेगा तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बात अब तक चल रही है उसमें अगर जनता को कुछ कठिनाई है तो उन कठिनाईयों को दूर किया जाय लेकन केवल कुछ लोगों के आग्रह से सरकार झुक करके मध्य का मार्ग निकाले यह सरकार की दृढ़ता का परिचायक नहीं होगा । मैं स्वयं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दुहरा शासन नहीं होना चाहिए बिल्क मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पूर्ण रूप से दिल्ली के शासन को चलाये और हिन्दुस्तान के और राज्यों के लिए शासन की आदर्श व्यवस्था कैसी होती है दिल्ली को उसका एक नमुना बना करके पेश करे । ऐसी मेरी इच्छा है । अन्त में मैं एक बात जिसको कि विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कुछ दिनों से मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि जो समितियां बनती हैं और जिन समितियों को इस सदन की स्वीकृति मिलती है उसके पीछे भी कुछ रहस्यात्मक हाथ रहते हैं इसी प्रकार से तो पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण के लिए समिति बनी उसमें जिस एक ही प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को रखा गया है, उससे देश में पर्याप्त क्षोभ है । इस की पुनरावृत्ति दिल्ली के इस विधेयक में आपने की है । इससे मैं अपना असंतोष व्यक्त करता हूं ।

**Shri G. N. Dixit** (Etawah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In my opinion, it is a good adjustment between reason and emotion. It is a good compromise between ideal and practice. I know that on the emotional aspect, sufficient has been said by so many Members. They desire that Delhi should be a full-fledged State, that it should have a legislature, that it should have a Cabinet and a Chief Minister. In addition to this emotional reason, I could add another emotional reason. Because Delhi was the responsibility of the Centre, millions of rupees have been invested in Delhi. Delhi has become a very prosperous city. If Delhi were not the Central responsibility, my constituency might have got something more; other constituencies might have got something more. Really speaking, the Delhi people must advocate for the Delhi State being centarlly administered. It is in their own interest and for their economic prosperity. It is not to our advantage as such. But so far as the Delhiwalas are concerned, I find that there may be a political reason—there is a political question involved—but the main question of economic prosperity is important and therefore, the present system of the centrally administered city of Delhi is to the advantage of the city of Delhi.

So far as the ideal is concerned, as I said, there was the reason advanced by Pandit Jawaharlalji, our late leader. We have heard it so many times in this House, and a lot of Members has been advocating and sometimes rightly advocating, that there should be no deviation from Nehru. I do not find any reason why we should not adhere to the voice of our late Prime Minister in this matter. Panditji not only considered this point but also realised that it was different from what was being practised in the city of Washington and in the city of London; he agreed to a responsible government in the city of Delhi. But after studying the experience of its working, he found that it was against the interests of the country to have two governments working at cross purposes in the same city. He also found it was not in the general interest of the people here, and then decided to revert it to its old position, to put back gear and restore it to a position like that of Washington and London. Therefore, after that experience, Panditji decided that in the

city of Delhi the position should be different from all other States in the country. There are other union territories for a special reason, for practical purposes, for realism's sake it was thought necessary that this city, where the Parliament sits, where there is an international confabulation of world citizens, a place which is considered to be an ideal town of this country—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I will take just two minutes more, Sir. It was demanded that there should not be two governments working here at cross purposes and that there should be only one government working; and therefore Delhi should find itself lucky that it is being administered by the top people of this country. Delhi should feel that it is lucky that it gets all the economic assistance from the Government of India; so, after mature thinking, and mature experience, our late leader decided on the present set-up for the city of Delhi. I remember, in my part of the country, there is a Hindi saying:

एक बार ठगाय सो ठाकुर कहाय —
बार बार ठगाय सो चूतिया कहाय ।

It means that a man who is decided once is a lord, and one who is deceived repeatedly is an idiot. Therefore, I will say we learnt by experience, and we found that that was not the right way of doing things, and therefore, we have adopted the other method. Whatever Nandaji has done in the city of Delhi—

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो चूतियां शब्द कहा है यह पार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है ।

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I havt only quoted a proverb. I have not said anything about Parliament. I have only said something which is prevalent in Hindi and I have translated the word as idiot. It is only a proverb. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** The Hindi word is not proper.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The expression is rather vulgar.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I request my hon. friend to follow the terminology. In Sanskrit, that word would mean mango. Therefore, from Hindi, I translated it into idiot.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह हिन्दी का शब्द है । इसका उपयोग गलत है ।

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** You do not know the Hindi meaning. I am telling you that the meaning is idiot.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** I know the meaning.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** My submission is this. According to me, everything that the city of Delhi desires for ideal's sake is there. The Matropolitan Council is there; election is there; the executive council is there. The only thing they want is a Chief Minister; the Chief Minister is not there. In the place of the Chief Minister, it will be the President of India and the Union Home Minister who will rule and this will be safe for the city of Delhi. So, with these words, I support the Bill.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee. That renders my task easier and makes it lighter. I have carefully listened to the observations made in the course of this discussion, but I do not think I should take up the time of the House in dealing with every point in every detail. The Joint Committee can be depended upon to effect such improvements in the Bill as may be called for. If there are any deficiencies, any flaws, the Joint Committee certainly, after full consideration of every provision of the Bill in all its details, will bring

[Shri Nanda]

about those improvements and remove any defect which might be found in the Bill.

I should briefly bring out here what are the basic issues involved and why the basic structure of the Bill cannot be altered and cannot be different from what has been embodied in the Bill. In a number of speeches, strong criticism of the provisions was made. The objections mostly revolve around the position of the Metropolitan Council. Stress was laid on the inadequacy of the functions and powers of the Metropolitan Council. Ridicule was poured on the very limited competence of the Metropolitan Council. On the other side, in contrast, it was said that there was a dictatorial field of jurisdiction for the administrator. That was what was said: that he will be a dictator, a kind of Moghul emperor. All this stems from a lack of appreciation regarding the basic concepts and the principles on which this Bill has been formulated. The Government seeks to implement a certain policy. Hon. Members have raised the question whether Government have a policy in this regard. Government seeks to implement that policy and there is a definite purpose which is sought to be fulfilled through this legislation. I may make it clear that it is not a part of that purpose, not an ingredient of that policy, that Delhi should be furnished with an Assembly, a council of ministers and a Chief Minister, Let that be clear. How we judge this aspect will depend upon whether we agree with this basic approach or not. The basic question, the crucial issue, is whether Delhi should, in addition to being the capital of the Union of India, and the seat of the Central Government, be also the seat of another government which will administer the affairs of Delhi independently i.e. without being answerable to the Parliament for whatever happens here. If we answer this question, all those other issues which have been raised will fall in their proper place and we will see that the picture which emerges gives us a proper perspective.

Let us see how the existing position has arisen. It is well known to this House that it is the outcome of legislation by Parliament. The present position has the sanction of Parliament. Then the question is whether we are going to improve this position from the viewpoint of the critics or whether there is going to be a curtailment of whatever content of power that rests with the people here. I say there will be a vast improvement. The question whether Delhi should have a government responsible to a local legislature was considered in this House in 1962 when the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill was before it. The House then decided that Delhi could not be included in that Bill. I have got that article 239A before me. Let it be clearly appreciated on what our stand is based. The article says,

> "Parliament may by law create for any of the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, a body....a council of ministers, etc...."

This does not include Delhi. When this House accepted that amendment, it was very clear that whereas certain other areas were going to have an Assembly and Council of Ministers, Delhi was not going to have it. When a Bill amending the Constitution is brought before the House, naturally every aspect will be scrutinised very thoroughly and it is not as if there was some kind of lapse or forgetfullness about the question of Delhi. It was raised and discussed at that time and a decision was taken by Parliament that Delhi would not have a legislature and a council of ministers. The considerations which led this House to exclusive Delhi from the provisions of article 239A of the Constitution still hold good. That is the important point. This Bill is in conso-

nance with the decision of the Parliament on this basic issue.

Of course, it may be said that we can change the Constitution as was urged here. It was open to members to take the stand that they seek to reserve this position. The question will then be asked, compared to that period of time when Parliament accepted this article, what has happened? What are the new reasons and new facts? I do not think any new facts have emerged. I proceed on the basis that Parliament had taken everything into consideration and then adopted the proper course.

I should like to go a little behind the provisions of that Constitution Amendment Act, because they were again based on a certain reasoning. It may be that there is nothing sacred about the SRC Report and some of its decisions have been altered. But the question is not their recommendation. The question is that the report contains a line of reasoning and we should see whether that is still valid or not. The report gives the basis of reasoning on which the decision of Parliament was taken. The decision taken by the SRC was based on the experience and practice in other federal countries and also considering the situation of this place, the special needs of Delhi and the circumstances in which it is situated. I would like to quote from this report because it is not so much the recommendation which emerged as the basis of reasoning which led to that recommendation regarding the present set-up of Delhi. The Commission dealt with this matter with reference to the situation which existed then:

> "This diarchical structure represents and attempt to reconcile Central control over the federal capital with autonomy at State level. It is not surprising that these arrangements have not worked smoothly. On the one hand, it is contended that the development of the capital is hampered by the division of responsibility between the Centre and the State Government and that there has been a marked deterioration of administrative standards in Delhi since dual control was introduced in 1951. On the other hand, there is persistent complaint from the State Government about the inadequacy of the powers vested in it."

**15.17 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Commission further observed:

> "That the present arrangements cannot endure is admitted even in the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Delhi Government which states that "Delhi is a Part C State and it is difficult to see any future for such States." According to the basic pattern of component units of the Indian Union which we envisage, an existing Part C State must in future become either part of a State or a centrally-administered territorry. In making a choice between the two alternatives we must take into account the following special factors:
>
> "(i) Delhi is the seat of the Union Government; and
>
> (ii) it is basically a city unit, 82 per cent of its total population being resident in urban areas.
>
> It is hardly necessary to discuss in any detail the reasons why Delhi, if it is to continue as the Union capital, cannot be made part of a full-fledged constituent unit of the Indian Union. Even under a unitary system of Government, the normal practice is to place national capitals under a special dispensation."

That is, even if it were not a federal State, the national capitals is in a special position. Later on, the Commission brings out other points and says:

> It may be recalled that the desirability of excluding the seat of the Central Government from

[Shri Nanda]

the jurisdiction of a provincial government was one of the main considerations which led to the transfer of the Imperial capital from Calcutta in 1912."

Then it is said:

"The weighty considerations urged in these despatches should not be lightly brushed aside on the ground that they relate to a period when India was under a foreign government. If anything, these arguments are more valid in the present circumstances, because there is a greater need for avoiding the blurring of responsibility under a democratic form of government based on the federal principle than under a bureaucratic system of government, which allowed each higher unit to exercise overriding authority over the lower units.

That the capital of the Union Government should be directly administered by it has not been disputed either in the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Delhi Government or by the official representatives of the State during the course of their discussions with us."

Then, in the final summing up they say:

"We have given careful consideration to the argument that a denial to the people of Delhi of the benefits of popular government at State level would be a retrograde step. It has to be realised that, if Delhi is to continue to be the seat of the Central Government, it must adopt a model which is sound in principle and administratively workable in practice. People residing in national capitals enjoy an advantageous position and they must be prepared to pay some price for it. It may be pointed out hat the legal residents of the District of Columbia in the USA are at present totally disfranchised and do not in any way participate in government at either the federal or State or even the municipal level. As we have stated elsewhere, the people of centrally-administered areas in India are more advantageously placed than those of the centrally-administered territories in other important federal countries in that they have full representation in the Union Parliament. There is, therefore, no question of disfranchising the people of Delhi or any other centrally-administered area. Having taken all these factors into account, we are definitely of the view that municipal autonomy in the form of a corporation, which will provide greater local autonomy than is the case in some of the important federal capitals, is the right and in fact the only solution of the problem of Delhi State."

Sir, I have quoted at length from this document because this was the outcome of a prolonged and serious consideration of the problem and it sets out the considerations which led to the recommendation which the Commission made. This fact, this special feature, has also been appreciated, because some of the hon. Members who spoke now, before I stood up, have expressed their appreciation of the special situation here and the need to tackle the problem in a special manner. The hon. Member, Shri Trivedi, who spoke the other day, also said that he visualised that in the metropolis of this country we do require an administration which will be somewhat homogeneous with authority which will vest in the Centre. Today this view has been expressed very forcefully.

Now, I may just make a brief reference to some of the things which have been stated a little while ago on the floor of this House. Why is it

that we brought up this Bill in these circumstances when we would like all controversies to be stilled. Actually, all controversial matters have been brushed aside and there is an atmosphere of unity in the country. Why do we distort it by bringing in a Bill about which there is so much controversy, so much opposition among the people who are mainly concerned with it? If I had felt that was going to be the position, I do not know what might have been the position, whether at this juncture I would have brought this Bill. Incessantly, during the whole period of two years, I know, there have been occasions when numerous questions have been asked here about the position of Delhi, its municipal set-up and other things.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :** Two years before, Punjabi Suba and Hariana were not there.

**Shri Nanda :** I am coming to that. Numerous questions were asked as to why there was this delay about consideration of this question. When we first took up the position of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there was an attempt, and that was in consultation with members of various parties and others sitting over that question, to see whether we could enlarge the content of the powers of the Corporation in order to give effect, to implement the assurance that Delhi will have something more, something a little more satisfying to the aspirations of the people than a mere municipality, the assurance that was given by the present Prime Minister and also the late Prime Minister. Therefore, an effort was made to see whether we could not do something to the structure of the Municipal Corporation and also to its range of functions which have to be assigned to it. We were almost agreeing on that point and an agreement was almost reached about that. But then, finally it was felt that loading a municipal organisation with so much power, authority and functions may possibly be not something which will lead to efficient results. Then we took the other course, to see whether we could do something else. The idea of having a Metropolitan Council was originally thought of in substitution of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Then we said, let the Municipal Corporation stay as it is and we shall have another Metropolitan Council. Therefore, the provisions of this Bill, steadily, from one stage to another, were enlarged, improvements were made with the help of various representatives of this area, and at last I felt that this is something which could be done. Maybe, some of them are not fully satisfied. A few of them are not fully satisfied with it. But the bulk of them thought that in the circumstances, in the special situation here, taking into account all considerations affecting this matter, this is the best adjustment, this is the best arrangement for it. That was the stage where we reached. The scheme was, based on those deliberations which resulted from that, placed on the Table of the House. Now we are faced with this situation. I do not blame anybody. I would be very keen, I would be very happy, if I could do something, if the Government could go further and satisfy the otherwise quite good aspirations expressed by the hon. Member Ch. Brahm Prakash. There is no question of any denial of something which is legitimate and due because of any kind of feeling that Delhi should be deprived of what is due to it. These considerations were discussed at length with the members and we reached this decision. Therefore, the question of withdrawal does not arise. The question is, we are moving forward.

Some points have been raised about Hariana and all that. It was said that since such issues have been raised, why are we going head with the Bill. The hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, on the other hand, said, why is it that we reopened

[Shri Nanda]

the question about Punjabi Suba around which Hariana and other things arise. I am sorry, this is not the occasion for that, when I have to justify that step. I feel in my heart that they were fully justified. When there is an occasion for that I shall explain that it is in the national interest that that matter should be taken up and should be dealt with. There would have been no advantage in shutting our eyes to the situation which we faced then; but I do not want to take that up now. I will only say that the other things are not related to it; they are not relevant to this consideration. That is our view; therefore, we are not going to be deterred from proceeding with the Bill only because some other issues have been raised in some other context.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** How do you say that it is not related to this at all?

**Shri Nanda:** In the minds of some people it may be related; for us it is not related.

Then, about the provisions I would like to take a little time to say that what is being intended to be done is something which is not really so inconsiderable, so negligible, so meagre that there should be this kind of a contempt for the proposals that are being put forward here. When we took up this matter for consideration, the task before us was to find a way of dealing with the various suggestions so that a structure emerges which will have this advantage and which will satisfy these two conditions, that it does enlarge the democratic content of the administration all the time keeping in view the limitation that it cannot go so far as to be an assembly and council of ministers. There is a distinction between the two. The hon. Member, Choudhry Brahm Prakash says, "You did this; you accepted this; you accepted that; why not that also?" Then, at the very outset, we might have taken up that very thing. But if you actually obliterate that line which separates the two concepts, there was no sense or purpose in spending all these weeks and months in evolving this kind of a structure and this kind of a set-up. From the very beginning it was accepted that we are not considering a set-up like an assembly etc. for Delhi. Short of that, whatever is best, as far as we can go, we were prepared to go and are still prepared to go. If there is anything which can be shown that this will do, I do not think there will be any resistance to any such suggestion.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** You were not prepared to send the Bill to the Select Committee even.

**Shri Nanda:** I moved that this Bill should go to the Select Committee.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** In the initial stage you were not prepared to send the Bill to the Select Committee.

**Shri Nanda:** How does the hon. Member know what I was prepared to do? I am keen that the Bill should be passed quickly; but, if there is any demand that it should go to the Select Committee, I would not object to it and I did not object to it then.

While we negatived the demand for an assembly, regarding that assurance, as I said, we have now worked out the scheme and I will say something about two features of the scheme primarily. One is the Executive Council and the Executive Councillors. Among the various features this is the most important, the provision relating to Executive Councillors. Criticism was being made about the relative position of the Administrator and the Executive Councillors. It was stated here that the Administrator has unlimited powers and this becomes the Administrator's raj; that a Moghul Emperor will be ruling here in the shape of

an Administrator. There is an administrator today in the person of the Chief Commissioner. His powers and responsibilities, though he may become a Lieutenant-Governor, compared to the authority exercised by the Chief Commissioner, who is the administrator now, will be greatly reduced. I would request hon. Members to refer to clause 27(1). It clearly states that the Executive Council will assist and advise the Administrator in regard to the powers transferred to the Administrator, having said already "in the field alotted to the Executive Councillors" which covers the whole of the functions in the Concurrent List and in the Soviet List. It covers all that.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** ( बाराबंकी ): यह सलाहकार समिति ही तो होगी और केवल सलाह देगी ।

**श्री नन्दा** : सलाह देना भी बुरा नहीं होता ।

They will be functioning, more or less, like Ministers. I am talking of the Executive Councillors. I am saying that they will not simply advise, but they will be functioning, more or less, like Ministers over a vast field of administration. These Executive Councillors will be drawn from the Metropolitan Council which is composed of elected members.

**An hon. Member:** How many will be nominated?

**Shri Nanda:** There is that difference. One cannot say that they will have no power at all. These Executive Councillors will, in practice, be exercising authority as Ministers would do in the States, particulars in the States like Manipur, Tripura, etc.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक है क्या वह पूरे गवर्नर की हैसियत का होगा ।

**Shri Nanda:** Let me first explain it. Later on, if there is any question, I shall answer.

Regarding law and order and certain other limited matters, the direct responsibility is assumed by the Administrator. I would like to add that, under the arrangement which was in force in 1952—1956, the local authorities like the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Delhi Municipal Committee and several other Municipal bodies, including the Electricity and Transport Undertakings were outside the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. It is now intended that all these bodies will come within the purview of the Executive Council. To that extent, the functions of the Executive Councillors will cover even a wider field than that of the Council of Ministers of Part C States. It is further intended—provision will be made for that—that there should be delegation of powers of the Central Government. That is today various Ministries exercise certain powers. That is one of the facets of administration here, which is exposed to criticism, which leads to the objection that there is no unified administration and that so many agencies enter into the administration. Now this will happen that all these powers, at least a good deal of them, will be delegated to the Administrator and those powers will then be assigned to the Executive Councillors. Their position will then become very much better.

A point was raised about cases of disagreement, i.e., if there is disagreement between the Excutive Council and the Administrator, what happens? An exception was taken to the provision that is being made here which is that, in such cases, the Administrator has to refer the matter to the President and that, in urgent cases, if any urgent action is needed pending the decision of the President, he can take such action. The hon. members must realise that this is a provision which has been made in

[Shri Nanda]

the case of all Union Territories. So this is not something exceptional for Delhi.

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa): There is no justification for its acceptance or admissibility.

**Shri Nanda:** Parliament has adopted this. Possibly the hon. member did not like it then also, but it has been adopted by a large body of members. Therefore, I stand by that.

I have referred to the Council of Ministers. Now there is the other thing . . .

**An hon. Member:** It is Executive Council and not Council of Ministers.

**Shri Nanda:** They will be functioning like Council of Ministers.

Now we come to the Metropolitan Council. It has attracted a lot of criticism in very choice words—debating society, ornament, etc. Having in view the limitation to which I have referred before—that it cannot take final decisions and that the Executive Council is not answerable to it—I think that the Metropolitan Council will serve very important purposes and I shall indicate what exactly is the utility of such a body. It may be that the body may not be composed of elected persons. That view could have been taken but the view taken by practically all the representatives of the Delhi area who advised us on this matter was that it should be a body consisting of elected persons, and, therefore, this provision has been made. The discussion in the metropolitan council is not going to be a discussion of academic matters. They are going to concern themselves with the practical day-to-day problems of the territory, problems of interest to the people of the territory, extending over the whole range of subjects in the State List and the Concurrent List, barring a small portion which is reserved. In these discussions, full expression can be given of the opinion of the people of the area.

Secondly, this body can initiate discussion in detail regarding legislative measures for the territory before they are brought before Parliament. They can make suggestions or improving them or for modifiying these measures in the light of the requirements of the people of the area. Thirdly, they will consider the budget estimates of the territory and suggest what changes should be made in the administrative policy which is to be reflected through these budgets. Then, matters of administration regarding general policies, schemes of development etc. will also be included within the purview of this council. There will also be the right of Members to ask questions regarding anything. This content does not certainly constitute or total up to an assembly, but certainly all these functions are devised to enable the executive council to function more effectively and more inconsonance with the wishes of the people of the area. I think that that is an important consideration and of very considerable advantage.

We have to think and visualise what will happen in practice. I am sure that as the thing is adopted and as it settles down, the executive councillors and the members of the metropolitan council and the administrator will establish some kind of equations among themselves, and adjustments will be made and in practice the metropolitan council will exercise very great influence and will be able to give a direction to the work connected with the affairs of the area. In the course of the period of trial etc. there will attach to the recommendations of this body an amount of weight which in practice will be found to be such that it would give a certain amount of authority in practice to the metropolitan council which it may not have been provided with in the provisions of the Bill that is before us. So, in the structure, there are two parts principally, namely the executive council and the metropolitan council.

I shall now come to certain objections which were raised. It was said that in spite of all this there would still be that defect, and it will persist, regarding the lack of unified administration in the area; it was said that there would still be so many bodies, there would be a cantonment board, there would be a municipality, there would be the New Delhi Municipal Committee, there would be the Development Authority and so on. But this criticism loses sight of the important fact that the administration being unified does not mean that only one body should be doing everything. It is not that there should be one body doing everything. But it is that if there are more bodies dealing with the affairs of an area, there should be a method of co-ordination so that there are no delays and the work does not suffer. The set-up which is sought to be created does provide for that co-ordination. The Executive Councillors will cover the whole range of activity in this area. Some Executive Councillor will be responsible for even the Municipal Corporation, the DTA, all these boards. All these will be within the purview of this new set-up. Therefore, this provides for a measure of co-ordination, a method of unifying the administration. If we look carefully at the provisions of the Bill, I think the objection raised on this account will not have any weight.

Therefore was one objection raised regarding the provision for nomination. I may again say that this is nothing new. This exists in the other Act also. There is only a slight variation. This provision for nomination has been put in for good reasons. It may be that the process of election may not enable certain minorities certtain special interests, certain elements to have representation whereas if they were given that benefit, they may be able to make a useful contribution to the work of the area, to the work of the Metropolitan Council and the administration of the area.

Barring a few matters of detail, I think I have covered the basic provisions and the main points of criticism of the structure and approach proposed in the Bill. I may again say with regret that although it has not been found possible to accept the demand for immediately incorporaing in the Bill an Assembly and a Council of Ministers, I believe whatever has actually been offered through the proposed measure will go very far towards improving the administration, making it more homegenous and more united, reducing friction and conflicts which exist now and also towards reflecting in a very large measure in the administration the wishes of the people of this area.

I do not personally see any prospect of any change which will take this Bill beyond the content which has been provided in the Bill; that is, I do not think, in view of the considerations which have been urged and which have also been shared by many Members of this House, that it will serve the purposes of either the nation or the people of this area if we depart from these provisions in any radical way. Therefore, I would urge on the House that the provisions of the Bill as they are may be accepted, subject of course to the changes that the Joint Committee might make when it considers the details of the Bill.

**Shri P. B. Chakraverti** (Dhanbad): Taking into account the historical factors that have compelled three federal countries of the world, namely, Australia, USA and Brazil, to go in for a new capital—because of the continuous pressure of the electors of Philadephia on the Central Government, they had to move to a new capital in the USA, similarly in Australia, they wanted to go beyond 100 miles of Sydney, and so they established their new capital at Canberra; likewise in Brazil, they did not want Rio de Janeiro with its Opposition stronghold, so they shifted to Brasilia—taking into account these historical factors, is there any analogy which can justify this departure from the accepted principal of democracy and denial of the fundamental right

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

of participation of the people in the administration, amenable to the will and opinion of the people? I do not know. Though I do not agree with Shankar's Weekly's comment that Nandaji is the embodiment of contrary elements, because they compare sadhu and socialism, still I want him to make me understand how far it is historically—the whole world's history I know, I have travelled the whole world—justified to deny it to these poor people because they are innocent, docile, very meek, very humble and unlike the people from where I come. I want to know that.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has been trying to do, I suppose.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** I could not. If only you had allowed me to speak. I am the only man who represents a constituency with the highest votes, I am not allowed to speak. I am not in the Joint Committee, because he has ingeniously left me out. A good man is already advised by bad people. The way he has eliminated my name—I am the only man who has got the highest votes who has come from 1500 miles—shows that he is advised by bad people.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the Minister want to say anything?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब नहीं ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** : एक आवश्यक निवेदन है ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है । मैं यह नन्दा जी से कह रहा हूं । इसमें सभी दलों का अपना अपना दृष्टिकोण है । और हमारे दल का तो विशेष दृष्टिकोण यह है कि जनतंत्र रहे और नामजदगी का सिद्धान्त जाए और जिम्मेदार सरकार बने । लेकिन इसमें न जाने किस तरह विचार करके संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के लिए नाम दिए गए हैं । इन में सभी दलों के लोग नहीं हैं । अगर इसमें दो चार और आदिमियों को शामिल कर दिया जाए तो उचित होगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह तो उनकी मर्जी है । मैं क्या कह सकता हूं ।

I am putting the amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee, motion for circulation for purpose of eliciting opinion, to the House. The Question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 8th February, 1966."

*The motion was negatived*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely; Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Choudhury Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Shri T. Manaen, Shri Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri Jashvant Mehta, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri A. V. Raghavan, Shri R. V. Reddiar, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Sham Nath, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**15.55, hrs.**

## UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL, AND ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** Sir, the Finance Minister introduced three Bills on Nov. 26th for implementing the recommendations made by the Fourth Finance Commission. As all of them arise out of the Finance Commission's recommendations, I propose with your permission that they may be taken up and discussed together. Accordingly, I beg to move:

**15.15½ hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act 1962 be taken into consideration;

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957 be taken into consideration; and

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act 1962 be taken into consideration."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Don't go on reading all the time. Look up now and then.

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** I will try. The House will recall that the Report of the Fourth Finance Commission, together with a Memorandum explaining the action taken thereon, was laid on the Table of the House on the 10th September, 1965. The Commission's recommendations broadly fall into three categories: The first relates to the sharing between the Centre and the States of the proceeds of Income-tax and the Union Duties of Excise. The second category involves the distribution amongst the States of the Estate Duty and additional Duties of Excise, which, for purposes of administrative convenience, are levied and collected by the Centre, but the entire net proceeds, excepting the amount attributable to Union territories, accrue to the States. The third category relates to the payment of grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States which are in need of assistance.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । क्या यह विधेयक बिना संशोधन के पेश कर सकते हैं ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** Hon'ble Members are aware that the Report of Fourth Finance Commission was not unanimous and there was a minute of dissent by one member. The minute of dissent related to the distribution of the Additional Duties of Excise and non-inclusion of provision for certain liabilities while determining the grants-in-aid. The main majority recommendations of the Commission were accepted by

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu]

Government and certain specific dearness allowance and pay scale increases excluded by the Commission were also taken into account in fixing the Statutory Grants. The President has already issued the Order to give effect to the decisions regarding the sharing and distribution of the income tax and the payment of grants-in-aid. Bill to give effect to the remaining recommendations of the Commission, which require legislation, are now before the House. The arrangements incorporated in the Order as well as these Bills are intended to be applicable for the five year period from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1971.

At present 66-2/3 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income other than Corporation Tax but excluding taxes on Union emoluments and those attributable to Union territories are distributed among the States other than Nagaland. In addition, 0.1 per cent is paid to Nagaland. The States' share for the next quinquennium has been increased to 75 per cent. The share of each State has been broadly determined on the basis of 80 per cent on population and 20 per cent on collection.

The States other than Nagaland are at present entitled at 20 per cent of the net proceeds of Union Duties of Excise on 35 specified commodities. In addition 1 per cent is paid to Nagaland. The States' share for the next five year period has been fixed at 20 per cent of the excise duties on all commodities which are at present subject to excise duties and which will be subject to such duties till the end of the Fourth Plan period. Special excises, regulatory duties and earmarked cesses are excluded from this scheme of distribution. The State's share has been determined on the basis of 80 per cent on population and 20 per cent on relative economic backwardness.

The entire net proceeds of Additional Duties of Excise, other than those attributable to Union territories accrue to the States. The State have also been guaranteed the income derived by them from Sales Tax on the commodities which are subject to Additional Duties of Excise, in the financial year 1956-57. There will be no change in the share of Union territories and those of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, which are respectively 1 per cent, 1½ per cent and .05 per cent. The excess over the guaranteed amount, which is Rs. 32.54 crores, will be distributed amongst States other than Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, on the basis of the proportion of Sales Tax revenue realised in each State to the total Sales Tax collected in all the States taken together. One Member of the Commission had suggested in his minute of dissent the continuance of the existing formula for distribution which is based partly on population and partly on percentage increase in Sales Tax revenue. Government have, however, accepted the majority recommendation.

**16 hrs.**

The net proceeds of Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land, except those attributable to Union territories, accrue to the States. The Commission has increased the share attributable to Union Territories from 1 per cent to 2 per cent but has not suggested any other change in the principles governing the distribution of Estate Duty. While the net proceeds attributable to immovable property are distributed in proportion to the gross value of such property located in each State, the proceeds attributable to property other than immovable property are distributed on population basis.

The grant to be paid to the States in lieu of their share of tax on railway passenger fares is fixed on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee. The Finance Commission has recommended its percentage distribution amongst the

States, which has been accepted. This will be given effect to by executive orders.

The Fourth Finance Commission had estimated the total non-Plan revenue gap of the States for the five year period 1966—71 at Rs. 2426.69 crores. The Commission envisaged that this would be met to the extent of Rs. 2190.97 crores by a share in the Union taxes and duties, including the grant in lieu of tax on Railway fares, and Rs. 609.45 crores by grants-in-aid of revenues of ten States leaving a surplus of Rs. 373.73 crores in six States. The grants-in-aid of two States and the surplus in one State however underwent a change as a result of action taken by Government on the lines recommended by the Commission.

The Commission had excluded from its estimates of non-Plan revenue gap certain dearness allowance and pay increases effected by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh in July, 1965 as there was not sufficient time to reassess the estimates. The Commission, therefore, recommended that the effect of these liabilities should be taken into account in fixing the grants to be made to these States. Accordingly Government requested Prof. D. G. Karve, who was a member of the Commission to undertake an assessment of these liabilities applying thereto the same criteria as were applied to the similar liabilities by the Commission. On the basis of Prof. Karve's assessment additional grants have been fixed for Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore as also a grant for Uttar Pradesh. After taking this into account the annual grants-in-aid would increase to Rs. 140.61 crores as against Rs. 63·75 crores at present.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that I cannot state precisely the additional transfers which would be made to the States as a result of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission, as accepted by Government. I expect, however, that the additional transfers on the basis of existing levels of taxation would be about Rs. 750 crores over the Fourth Plan period over and above what the States would have got under the existing scheme of devolution. This is a large amount and I would like to take this opportunity to express the hope that the States will spend it judiciously.

Sir, I move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

All these three motions are before the House. Three hours in the time allotted.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है, क्या यह बिल पेश हो सकता है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Dr. C. B. Singh.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh** (Bilaspur): Sir, I have a few observations to make on the Bill just now presented by the Deputy Finance Minister. I come to Union Excises. In the distribution of Union Excise, Madhya Pradesh has definitely suffered on account of the Finance Commission's recommendations. In Para 58 of the Report of the Finance Commission, it has been mentioned that economic backwardness has been given weightage equal to 20 per cent and the

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

population has been given weightage equal to 80 per cent. Certain factors have been indicated to determine economic and social backwardness and these have been enumerated in para 37 of the report.

Percentage of population of scheduled castes and tribes to total population is one of these factors. Other factors are per capita gross value of agricultural production, etc. Madhya Pradesh's share comes to 7.40 per cent while our population is 7.50 per cent of the total population of the country. It is, therefore, obvious that even if no weightage for backwardness was given and the distribution was to be based merely on population our share would have been 7.5 per cent as against the recommendation of 7.40 per cent. This means that in effect not only no weightage has been given to us for economic backwardness, but some premium appears to have been placed. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population is 33.8 per cent in Madhya Pra-Pradesh, which is only smaller than that obtaining in Nagaland (93.1 per cent) and Orissa (39.8 per cent). The percentage in Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala is 28.1, 20.5 and 9.6 per cent respectively. The table shows as follows:

| Name of State | Percentage of population to total population of country | Percentage share of Union Excise duties |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | 2.75 | 3.32 |
| Kerala | 3.92 | 4.16 |
| Orissa | 4.07 | 4.82 |
| Punjab | 4.70 | 4.86 |
| Rajasthan | 4.67 | 5.06 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7.50 | 7.40 |

So, evidently Madhya Pradesh has been given less percentage of the share of union excise duties to my mind.

Additional Duties of Excise are payable to the States in lieu of sales-tax revenues. The actual revenues realised by States in 1956-57 are guaranteed payments and additional receipts after meeting the guaranteed payments are distributed amongst the States on the basis of percentages determined by the Finance Commission. In accordance with the Third Finance Commission's recommendations, the additional amount received was 7 per cent of the balance. This has now been reduced to 4.62 per cent in the case of Madhya Pradesh by the Fourth Finance Commission. The basis of the Third Finance Commission's recommendations was partly the percentage increase in the collection of sales tax in each State in the year 1957-58 and partly the population of each State. The Fourth Finance Commission had discarded these considerations and has adopted the basis of figures of collection of all sales taxes in a State, as, in the opinion of the Commission, this is a more direct indicator of the contribution made by each State to the divisible surplus than population. The Commission has overlooked an important factor and it is this. If the States had not surrendered the power to levy sales tax on specified articles like cloth, sugar, tobacco etc. in lieu of which additional excise duties are payable, then their sales tax receipts on these commodities would have increased generally in the same proportion as their sales tax revenues on other commodities have increased from 1957-58 onwards. To illustrate, the total sales tax revenue of Madhya Pradesh, which was about Rs. 4.4 crores in 1959, has gone up to Rs. 16 crores in 1964-65 i.e. by more than 400 per cent. A similar percentage increase would have been expected in respect of sales tax on cloth, sugar, tobacco, etc. The amount of additional excise duties received in 1964-65 has, however, been only about Rs. 2.50 crores as against the sales tax revenue of Rs. 1.55 crores. In 1956-57, on these commodities, Maharashtra's share is 19·8 per cent, although the sales tax revenue of Maharashtra have increased by only

about 200 per cent during the same period.

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Has any ruling been given to the effect that speeches during this debate on these Bills should be read instead of being spoken?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is speaking. He is referring to his notes, that is all.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** Thus States like Madhya Pradesh who raised their sales tax revenue at a very steep rate have suffered while richer States like Maharashtra, where increase has not been so steep, have stood to gain. The benefit given under the Finance Commission's recommendations is not on the basis of sacrifice made by surrendering the power to levy sales tax on specified articles but it is based on the total sales tax revenue of the State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Speeches should not be read, they should be made.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** I am not reading. I am only consulting the figures. I cannot remember all these figures. These are very important figures.

The third point I want to make is this. For the repayment of loans, States are required to create a sinking fund out of their revenues. On an average, loans mature in about ten years and, therefore, normally sinking fund should be created at the rate of 10 per cent of the loan per year so that in ten years time the full amount of loan can be repaid from the sinking fund and the burden does not fall on the revenues of any particular year. Certain States like Maharashtra State and others are investing about 10 per cent of the loan per year in the sinking fund, while other States with lesser resources are investing at lower rates for want of adequate amounts in their revenue budget. For the same reason, Madhya Pradesh is investing at the rate of only 3 per cent. The Third Finance Commission was of the opinion that those States, which have not got enough revenue surplus, should not invest at full rate. We have been following this recommendation of the Third Finance Commission. In determining the revenue gap, the Fourth Finance Commission has treated sinking fund investments at full rates as legitimate revenue expenditure in respect of those States which are making contributions at this rate, while it has reckoned a lower rate for investment in sinking fund in other cases, depending on the rate of actual investment. As such Madhya Pradesh has suffered very badly. They have been investing at the rate of 3 per cent in the sinking fund. What will happen? Madhya Pradesh also will have to pay the whole revenue. But it will pay from its own revenues. It is a poor State. It has not got enough resources. It has not been investing the same amount in the sinking fund as other States and therefore it has suffered in the allotment or distribution of the fund.

The other point is that the Finance Commission have recommended that, while fixing the amount of grant-in-aid payable to State Governments, the Government of India should take into account the expenditure likely to be incurred by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore on account of revision of pay scales and grant of additional dearness allowance which they sanctioned in the month of July 1965, but which could not be considered by the Commission, as their report was being finalised. Madhya Pradesh also issued orders towards the end of August 1965 raising the dearness allowance of certain categories of government employees from 1st August, 1965 and the yearly additional expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 2·50 crores. While no mention has been made about giving this additional fund to Madhya Pradesh, other States like Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and others have been given this expenditure incurred on account of paying dearness allow-

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

ances, increase in salary etc. I plead with the Finance Minister, to look into this and give this grant-in-aid to Madhya Pradesh also.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir these three Bills are before the House and they are put together for the reason that the purpose of all the three Bills is the same, that is, to provide for giving effect to the recommendations made by the Fourth Finance Commission for distribution among States.

These recommendations are, firstly, in respect of Union duties of excise. The recommendation is that a share equivalent to 20 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union duties on excise shall be given to the States. The 20 per cent share is retained as in the former Commission's recommendations but that does not mean that a change has not been made. There is a big change, a substantial one, even at 20 per cent because this 20 per cent will be on excise duties levied on all commodities and not on 35 commodities only as in the previous case. This 20 per cent, it is presumed, will almost amount to 30 per cent at the previous rates of duties on 35 commodities only.

There is another change and that is that this share of the duties will be available to the States not only in respect of the present levies but also in respect of future levies during all the years of the Fourth Plan, that is, right up to 31st March, 1971.

The next recommendation, so far as these Bills are concerned, is about the next proceeds of additional duties of excise levied by the Union in replacement of the States' sales-tax on sugar, tobacco and textiles. In this case also a distinct advance has been made by the Fourth Finance Commission. I will presently come to the nature of this advances that the Commission has made.

Lastly, the third recommendation is in respect of distribution among the States of the net proceeds of the estate duty on property other than agricultural land. There is no very noticeable change in respect of this item, estate duty, except that the share attributable to Union territories has been raised to 2 per cent.

Talking about the advances made by this Commission over the previous arrangements, first I may mention that, as distinct from the arrangements or bases adopted by the previous Commission in respect of distribution of excise duties, namely, the principle of basing it partly on population and partly on financial backwardness, the Fourth Finance Commission has made an improvement inasmuch as it was now proposed or recommended the adoption of the principle of 80% on the basis of population and 20% on the basis of economic and social backwardness. In the previous arrangement, the basis was population plus financial backwardness; in the new proposals of the Fourth Finance Commission, the basis is population plus economic and social backwardness. It is quite clear that it is possible for a State to be financially sound but to be economically backward and also backward in social reforms. Therefore, such a possibility must always be kept in mind.

Another advance that the Fourth Finance Commission has made is in respect of the determination of the basis for distribution of additional amounts over and above the guaranteed amounts. In respect of these additional duties, as we know, there are two tiers incorporated in the arrangement. The first is that there is a guaranteed amount based on the collections of sales-tax in 1956-57. Our problem is with regard to whatever is in excess of this guaranteed amount. We have to decide as to how to distribute it among the States. In this respect also, the new formula of the Fourth Finance Commission is to be very much welcomed. In the formula adopted by the previous Finance Commission,

the basis was partly on the increase in the collection of sales-tax in each State and partly on population.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है । आधा घाटा बच गया है क्यों न अब छुट्टी की जाय ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung . . .

Now there is quorum. The hon. member may continue?

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Now, here, in in respect of these additional excise duties in replacement of sales tax, it is felt that the basis of population is perhaps not a very relevant consideration. The Fourth Finance Commission has dropped this element or this consideration of population in its recommendations. It is very well put in an article in the Reserve Bank Bulletin, (latest issue). I quote:

> "The Fourth Finance Commission, however, considered the collections of sales tax in a State are a more direct indicator of the contribution made by the State to the divisible surplus than population.

The proposal is to distribute on the basis of the proportion of the sales tax revenue realised in each State to the total sales tax collections in all the States. As I have said, that is a distinct advance.

As I have already said, there is no very substantial change in the recommendations in respect of estate duty.

Before I conclude, I would just make a plea that this House should at some future date have an opportunity to discuss . . .

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri V. B. Gandhi may resume his speech now.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** There are various important problems that deserve to be considered by Government. I shall just mention a few of them. For instance, there is the problem of the staggering increase in the public debt of the States. There is the question of the financial responsibility and the discipline to be observed by the States. Then there is the experience we are having of very heavy and unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank on various occasions. There is also the concern which has been commented upon several times in the past by the Finance Minister and pointedly referred to by the Chanda Commission, due to financial laxity on the part of the States in certain respects. The Rajamannar Commission also had expressed their concern over the mounting debt of the States and the heavy burden of servicing it.

I would therefore make a plea to the House that we should have an early opportunity to discuss the Finance Commission's Report.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** (Hooghly): So far as these three Bills are concerned, they are just to give effect to the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. They are binding so far as the distribution of the revenue from taxes to the States is concerned.

It has been our experience every time when there is distribution of the revenue, that there have been complaints from States about the inadequacy of the distribution. It has been found that where the population of a State is more and where the problems are also bigger, like the State from which I come, namely, West Bengal, there is always the feeling that the distribution as recommended by the Finance Commission has not done

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

them much good. In this matter, no doubt, two criteria have been taken into consideration, one, population, and the other, collection of revenue from the state.

But I think there is another factor which is very important. Certain States have got more problems, and due to various complications they have to spend more on certain things. That factor should also have been taken into consideration while deciding on the percentage of taxes to be distributed.

As it is, today 100 per cent is to be distributed among the States, and if there is increase in the percentage of one State, naturally there will be curtailment in the percentage of another State. The point I would like to stress here is that the difficulties and the problems of the States should be one of the guiding factors in deciding on the percentage, along with the factors of population and tax collected.

We are on the eve of the Fourth Plan, and the amount of revenue the States will be able to collect will have to be taken into consideration. Already there is heavy taxation, and any more tax levied by the States will create more difficulties for the people. So, the distribution of these Union levies and taxes should be thought of in such a way that there would be some relief in the tax that the States have to levy.

Further there are certain commitments of the States by way of payment of salaries and dearness allowance to their employees, teachers etc. That also has not been taken into account while deciding on the proportion to be given to the States.

Then again, where the State sales tax has been replaced by Union excise duty, the amount that the State would have collected by way of sales tax should have been guaranteed.

Similarly, because the passenger tax has been merged with the railway fare, the States are being deprived of the benefit they were getting.

**16.39 hrs.**

[Shri Senavae *in the Chair*].

Then, while certain States are highly industrialised, others are mainly agricultural, and there is also the question of ceiling on sales tax, and this will also create complications.

Of course, the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government, and most of them have been put into these three Bills, but as I have stated, since we are on the eve of the Fourth Plan, the expenditure that will be incurred by the States should have been further gone into. I know that it is not possible for the Finance Commission to decide what exactly will be the increase in the expenditure of the State Governments and make the allocation on that basis, but when the States have been all the time complaining about the inadequacy of the Centre's contribution, the Government should have taken this factor into account in deciding on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission.

As has been stated, generally it is the recommendations of the majority that have been embodied in these Bills, but there are certain items referred to in the Note of Dissent.

I think that also should be taken consideration of as it is being stated by Prof. Bhabatosh Datta in his note:

> "There is one other point to which I would draw attention before concluding. This relates to the expenditure which may become necessary from time to time for the revision of pay scales or dearness allowances of State Government employees and of those

private employees whose salaries and dearness allowances are largely paid out of the State Government's funds....."

That is one thing which should be taken into account. Then,

"There should similarly be some arrangement by which the financial requirements of the State Governments in this regard would be examined jointly by the Centre and the States at frequent intervals. The Finance Commission cannot itself undertake the task of determining what should be the appropriate rates of pay and allowances....."

There should be close link between the Union and the State governments in this matter. Earlier it was 20 per cent on 35 commodities. The revenue will be much more now. This Bill will give effect to those recommendations and this will remain in effect for another five years. It may be necessary to reconsider this bacuse we are having the Railway convention committee's report which has been received just now. From that point of view it may be necessary to reconsider after sometime the allocations of this revenue to the States concerned.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri D. C. Sharma.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know how these Finance Commissions are appointed. I do not know who selects the members of these finance commissions; I do not know what the qualification of these members are..

**Shri Shinkre:** On a point of order. This objection may be relevant while discussing the Budget and not now when financial bills are being discussed.

**Mr. Chairman:** He has a right to criticise; there is no point of order.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not know how the chairman of the finance commission is selected. Sometime it is a High Court judge; sometimes it is the retired auditor-general and sometimes it is some other functionary. I feel that the business of finance commissions is a statutory business and it has become the subject of the whims and fads....

**Mr. Chairman:** One minute. I would request the hon. Members to keep the quorum and not to leave the Chamber. Otherwise, we will be wasting time.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** .... ecentricities and abnormalties of the Finance Ministry. I might assure you that I have nothing to say against the Finance Minister, but he has to work within a framework which makes it difficult for him to get out of the vicious circle which is the rule of the day, in every Ministry of the Government of India.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes; the bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech. I would request all the Members to be present in the Chamber so that we may not waste any time any more.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I think it has become some thing very, very frightful to see the appointment of these commissions. Unless the Government of India and our Prime Minister change the policy, I think these commissions, whether they are statutory or regulatory, whether they are meant to subserve some permanent need or some current need, shall have no prestige absolutely in the eyes of the public or in the eyes of those persons

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

who would try to look up to these commissions for some valuable aid. I do not go into the question further, but I must say that there are persons who go from one commission to another like tennis balls which travel from one part of the court to the other part of the court.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please come to the principles of the Bill.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There are some persons who are everywhere, who are thought to be experts on finance, experts on every subject. They are born experts according to the Ministry. I must say I do not blame the Finance Minister. I have the highest regard for that gentleman, but these Ministries must be told.....

**Mr. Chairman:** How can you blow hot and cold at the same time?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** These Ministries must be told that they should not deal with these big, national problems in that way in which they are dealing with now. It may be an administrative commission; it may be the Finance Commission; it may be the Education Commission. It may be any commission. God knows how these persons drop from heaven into the precincts of these Ministries and get themselves appointed. I have failed to understand how they are appointed or selected. But I do not mind whom they appoint; I do not mind their appointment. I welcome their appointment, because, being a good Brahmin, I welcome everything that happens in this world. But I must admit one thing, that this Finance Commission should enunciate new principles; this Finance Commission has tried to give a new look to the distribution of all these duties. The criteria which they have selected for the distribution of revenue would have been very good in the Victorian Age, but they have absolutely no relevance to the situation in which the world and India are placed at this time. I agree that population should be taken into consideration. What can we do without population? That is the main factor in our thinking in India. I agree that the revenue we collect from the States should also be taken into account. After all, you can give only what you get; and, you get only what you give.

But I ask whether everybody should be hanged with the same rope. Are there no differentials to be applied to different States? Are we not progressing towards a socialist pattern of society? Are we trying to level up those States which are down below and bring them up to the level of the other advanced States? No. We talk glibly about a socialist pattern of society on the floor of this House, but we appoint those members on this Commission who have never heard of a socialist pattern of society, who do not know what socialism is, who if given the chance would delete the word 'socialism' from the dictionary.

What is this distribution? Take Orissa. Orissa needs special help. I do not belong to Orissa, but I am an Indian and I have to take an overall view of the Indian picture. What has this Commission done for Orissa or Bihar? I have seen headmasters of middle schools in Bihar going without shoes. When I asked them, "Why don't you put on shoes? Is it your religious duty that you should not wear shoes?" They said, "No; we cannot afford to wear shoes". If Bihar remains a backward State, in spite of these Commissions, if Orissa does not come up to the level of those States which are slightly more viable, I think these Finance Commissions have absolutely no relevance to the context in which we are situated.

There are other States. Punjab has had to bear the brunt of this Pakistani invasion. Rajasthan has had to face the challenge of Pakistani aggression. Do you think the aggression has stopped? No. That aggression is a continuous, never ending, perpetual process. It goes on from day to day.

Only the other day the Minister of External Affairs said that they had 1600 violations of the cease-fire. My head reels when I think of those 1600 violations. What have you done to Punjab? When I go to Punjab I see villages de-populated. Look at Rajasthan. Of course, no hon. Member from Rajasthan has spoken on this subject on which I am speaking, because they think that everything is very fine there. But take Rajasthan. Think of Jaisalmer. What is happening there? Think of Madhya Pradesh. This Madhya Pradesh is a conglomeration of so many different economic units, political units and administrative units. I think Madhya Pradesh is one of the curiosities of our administration because it represents princely states, it represents areas of tribes and it represents other places. It is a wonderful combination of things which do not occur in other States. What have you done for Madhya Pradesh? Have you given them anything? You have not done anything for them.

When I look at this report of the Finance Commission and I find that this Finance Commission has applied the rule of thumb, I say what was the good of appointing this Finance Commission. I think any five Members of Parliament including Shri Hukamchand Kachhavaiya could have sat together and evolved this formula and distributed this money. There was no need, Mr. Chairman, to appoint this Finance Commission, because they have evolved a master formula. In Aligarh they manufacture locks. Some of those locks have master keys and those master keys fit into all kinds of locks. So this Finance Commission has evolved a formula, an arithmetical mechanistic formula and they have distributed this money according to this formula. What was the good of spending all this money on this Finance Commission? What was the good having this high-power Finance Commission? In these days of automation, all these data could have been put into a computor and I am sure the computor would have given a better deal than what the Finance Commission has done. It is because the Finance Commission has been, I think, travelling in the upper strata of air. It has been like Gemini VI or Gemini VII or it has been like some astronauts who travelled so many thousands of miles above the air. That is what they have done. They have taken no account of the special difficulties, of the special problems, of the special urgencies of the situation.

**An hon. Member:** It is five o'clock.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, I will conclude tomorrow.

**17 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 8, 1965/Agrahayana 17, 1887 (Saka).*